HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO 292— BOMBAY, THURSDAY DECEMBER 9, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
11 Dec	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAq ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56
2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles.—£50 and £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To Landon and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
28th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits China & Japan.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. MALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Dec.	13 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	18 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	0 ,,
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	7 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU.	6785	16 Jan.	30 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	27th Nov.	Dec. 9
Indo Maru ..	2nd Dec.	,, 4
Indo Maru ..	12th ,,	,, 16
Heinan Maru ..	12th ,,	,, 25
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	,, 31
Hankow Maru ..	20th ,,	Jan. 3

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22153, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22937.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
10th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports	
15th Dec.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
22nd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP
Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St. Fort Bombe
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR SALE

COMMENCES ON 1st DEC. 1926,

AT

Messrs. E. I. DALVI & Co.,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

ENTIRE STOCK

Consisting of

WOOLLEN CASHMERS, NAVY BLUE SERGES, BLACK COATINGS, ALPACAS, PALM-BEACH TUSSORE, POPLINS, SHIRTINGS of all latest descriptions Etc., Etc. : : : :

ALSO

BRASS-WARES AND CURIOS

of all denominations at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

to suit all pockets.

INSPECTION INVITED.

(Proprietor) of the

New Bombay Tailoring Company.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI

'CASTLE' BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING

—:o:—

GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI

FIREBRICKS

have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.

SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO. ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,

Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI

FIRECLAY

BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.

—:o:—

STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.

Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION—

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esplanade Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., *Secretaries and Managers.*

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Mefows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced B Sc., or INTER-SCIENCE. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 according to qualifications. A sportsman especially expert in Cricket preferred. Apply before the 15th with testimonials to the EDUCATION INSPECTOR, Dhangra (Kathiawar).
A 27784

WANTED—Qualified SUB-OVERSEERS for the Buldana District Council on Rs. 60-4-120 with Provident Fund. None should apply who has not passed the Sub-Overseers examination of any recognized college. Application should reach the undersigned before the 1st January, 1927. Sub-Overseers will be appointed on probation for 6 months. Confirmation on approval of work. (Sd.) V. R. KORDE, Vice Chairman, District Council Buldana.
27797

WANTED :—The People's Insurance Company, Limited, will be glad to entertain applications from pushing and influential young men, preferably graduates in Art or Law to work as Organizers and Agents of the Company in unrepresented districts. Good prospects for really capable men. Paid appointments after short probation guaranteed. The Company also prepared to negotiate for Provincial Chief Agency in exceptional cases. Apply Dept. Ch: 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
27743

SPORTS

THREE EXCELLENT RACE TIP with money-paying key for the whole Bombay season. Ask particulars. CHANDULAL GHORSHI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
S R1312

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Bora Street Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. He will not let you down.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Marlban Road Fort Bombay.
M 24891

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Parktown, Madras.
T R1297

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, SARGODHA

WANTED QUOTATIONS for 500. ½", ¾", 1" "Glenfield" Rotary water Meters of Dry Dial Pattern for water supply connections. Guarantee for accurate registration essential. Write to Secretary, Municipal Committee, Sargodha (Punjab).
27792

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

TWO "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 6575 and 6576 of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Mayashanker Jattashanker, have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and Duplicate Certificates will be issued to Mr. Mayashanker Jattashanker.

Dated, 9th December, 1926.
R1314

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1775 of 1924.

BHAGWANJI MULJI JOSHI ... Plaintiff.
Vs
DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND ..... Defendant.

To tax Plaintiff's Bill of costs between attorney and client.

Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

I HEREBY appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1927, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926.
(Signed) EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Taxing Master.
27800

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3079 of 1924.

DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BHAGWANJI MULJI JOSHI ... Defendant.

TO TAX Defendant's Bill of costs between attorney and client.

Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

I HEREBY appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my Office on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1927, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926.
(Signed) EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Taxing Master.
27801

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

(ORDER 5, RULES 1 AND 5).

TH. HERDED SING, ESQ.,
B.A., LL.B., Addl. Munsif, Agra.

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDL MUNSIF AT AGRA, AGRA DISTRICT.
Suit No. 335 of 1926.

MANSINGH, S/o Hiralal Caste Kurunj Chatre, resident of Sulanganj, Agra. ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MR. A. E. CAMMA, late General Manager, Benares Bank, at present resident Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 2,000, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 20th day of December, 1927, at 10-30 o'clock in the before noon, to answer the claim, and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 2nd day of December, 1926.
27789

ILLINOIS MAN INVENTS NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

Walter Critchlow.9001 street, Wheaton, Ill. U. S. A., has patented a new gas saver that beats anything ever gotten out. With it on Fords show as 61 miles on a gallon. Other makes do equally well. This new invention saves gas and oil, makes a Ford start instantly in any weather and completely de-carbonizes the engine. Mr. Critchlow offers 1 free to quickly advertise. Write him for one. He also wants County and State Distributors who can make dol. 500 to dol. 2500 per month.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT NISHANPADA ROAD AND 4TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Gulamhussein Bundeelh Somji, Alimahomed Currim Peer Mahomed and Hussein Fazalbhai the members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismail Kadja Brethern Charity Fund and on account at the risk of the mortgagor Salimulla bin Abdul Raheman in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of January 1923 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Gulamhoosein Bundeali Somjee, Alimahomed Currimbhai and Gulamhusein Saiemahomed the then members of the Managing Committee of the Khoja Ismalli Kadia Brethern Charity Fund as Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Additional Security and Further Charge dated the 26th day of May 1925 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell on the following days by public auction the undermentioned properties at the respective premises:—

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece of Fazadari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nishanpada Road containing by admeasurement about 2012-9 ft. sq. yards and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 3111 Cadestral No. 1829 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2944 and Street Nos. 2-3 and bounded on the East by the property of Rahimtulla Kadarbhai or the West by the property of Haji Abdul Kader Jitekar on the north by sweepers passage and on the south by the Public Road called Umerkhadi 2nd Row.

ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD INSTANT AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).

All that piece of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at 4th Kamatipoora Street containing by admeasurement about 119 1|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old Nos. 3695|3790-3701 and New Nos. 10407-10408 Old Survey No. 3279-3280 and 3281 and New Survey No. 6009, 6010 and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 1382-1383 and street Nos. 74-76-78 and bounded on the East by the Mahomedan Tomb and Durga on the West by the property of Namdeo Bapoojee on the north by the 4th Kamatipoora Street and on the south by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon attorneys for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank and the concerned:
1 case artificial silk shawls.
17 Hats.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Liquidator of "The Jewellery Consignments Ltd." (in Liquidation):—
Our very large safe by "Godrej"; chairs, writing table, revolving book-stand.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the 6th Presidency Magistrate (Mazagon Police Court).
10 Hand carts (Hawker's).

BENNET AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 CASES OF ALUMINIUM CIRCLES.

By the order of Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bishandas and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of December, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:

40 cases each containing 500 lbs. of Aluminium Circles 98|99 per cent. Soft quality, Swiss make:—
18 B. W. G. In. 15'' 16'' 17'' 18 1|2'' 14'' 24'' Total 8 cases of 13 guage.
Cases 2 2 1 1 1 1
20 B. W. G. In. 5'' 6-1|2'' 7'' 7 1|2'' 8'' 8-1|2'' 9'' 10'' 10-1|2'' 11'':
cases 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 3 2
11-1|2'' 12'' 12-1|2'' 13'' 14'' 15-1|2'' 16'' 22''
Cases 3 1 3 3 2 1 1 1
Total 32 cases of 20 guage.
N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

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Here is a picture which will grip the heart of everybody.
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TIME : 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
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Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha
Motilal Nehru
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Mahatma Gandhi
Aurobindo Ghose
Bal Gangadhar Tilak
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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
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BRANCHES:
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General Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 7.

January	11.98+.10
March	12.22+.10
May	6.58+.03
July	12 67+.13
October	12.82+.08
Middl'n Spot	12.55+.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	103,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	35 000

NEW ORLEANS COOTON

New York, Dec. 7.

January	11.98+.07
March	12.13+.07
Middling Spot	11.97+.07

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 7.

Demand Bills	484.50

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), spot:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	11.84
March	12.07
May	12.30

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	11.80
March	12.04
May	12.27

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

January	11.87
March	12.02

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

To-day's Closing.

December	6.98+.01
January	6.36+.01
February	6.38+.01
March	6.45+.01
April	6.49+.01
May	6.53+.03
June	6.61+.03
July	6.68+.03
August	6.72+.04
September	6.75+.04
October	6.78+.04
November	6.80+.05
December	6.82+.07
Middling Spot	6.54+.06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

To-day's Closing.

Scinde Good	4.45
Scinde Fully Good	4.75
Scinde Fine	5.05
Bengal Good	4.55
Bengal Fully Good	4 85
Bengal Fine	5.15
Oomra Good	5.30
Oomra Fully Good	5.60
Oomra Fine	5.90
Broach Good	5.15
Broach Fully Good	5.55
Broach Fine	5.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

To-day's Closing.

December	12.44+.06
January	12 30+.06
February	12.26+.06
March	12.23+.06
April	12.21+.06
May	12 21+.06
June	12.18+.06
July	12.16+.06
August	12 12+.06
September	12.21+.06
October	12.24+.06
November	12.51+.10
December	12.31+.10
Middling Spot	13.70—.10

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb. shipment sellers 51/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 51/6.
Market:—Demand is slow.
Wheat Australian:—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers 55/.
Market:—Demand is slow.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Dec./Jan. shipment value 56/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £7/12/6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £19/15/0.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17/17/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, tons:—
Dec./Jan. shipment £17/15/0, sold to Italy
Jan/Feb. shipment £17/11/3 New Crop paid Italy.
15 9/16.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 872.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 975.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 960.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 278 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 125.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 112.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3 Months	4 19/32 p. c.
6 months	4.19/32 p. c.
Bank of England Rate	5 p. c.
Money Call	3/4 p. c.
† 1 Month	
† 3 Months	2 p. c.
† 6 Months	4 p. c.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 p. c.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 7.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	19 1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	114 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	10 3/8
National Bank	47 1/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 3/4
Conversion Loan	74 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	69 3/4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	58 3/4
Consols	53 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	100
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	91 7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 7.

T T Berlin on London	20.39 1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12 7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.86
T T Madrid on London	31.86
T T Milan on London	unreceived.
T T Berne on London	25.13
T T Paris on London	125.00

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 7.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	72
Yellow Metal	67 1/4
Spelter Hard	29
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 1/8
Tin Block	308 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 7.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 19/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 19/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta:—
Jan./March per cwt. 20/6 value.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/ value.
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 18/3 value.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 20/7 value
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan./March per cwt. 20/7.3/4 value.

LINSEED.

London, Dec 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £17/12/6.
Apl./May shipment sellers £17/0/0.

London, Dec 7.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment offered £15/10/0.
Market:—Firm but there is little doing.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £18 1/2.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec 7.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:—
Jan./Apl. delivery sellers 31/.
May/Aug. delivery sellers 30/10½.

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These are the strong points of advantage to be derived from the use of a Safe in our Safe Deposit Vault.
It affords you absolute safety as it is built on most up-to-date lines.
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:--Pre-Bureau--Short Covering--Less Hedge Selling.

LOCAL:--Quiet but Steady.

Private Cables and Reports:—
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following information by cable:—
New York.—Short covering before Bureau Report. May highest 12.50 (2.42 a.m.) lowest 12.24 (12.17 p.m.)
Liverpool: Members of New York Cotton Exchange average estimate of crop is 18,868,000 bales.
Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report states:—
Crop Estimates from yesterday's circular, we published the average guess of the New York members at 19,790,00 bales. As this figure appeared extraordinarily high, we cabled our Liverpool Agent for a repetition and received a reply this morning stating that this figure was originally issued but later revised to 18,868,000 bales. We do not understand the reason for the revision, but we pass the information on for what it is worth.
Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s report:—
Based on the average of various private estimates the Government crop estimate has been forecasted as follows:—
Crop 18,492,000 bales.
Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Report states:—
"A further American Bureau Report will be published in New York to-day and we look for a crop estimate of about 187/8 lakhs and a ginning figure of about 147/8 lakhs.
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.'s report:—
Current estimates point to a crop of about 18,400,000.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Yesterday the New York market opened 2 points lower and at 12.17 prices showed a drop of 10 points, but on account of short covering prices improved and closed 5 points off the highest of the day. The net result was a rise of 8 to 13 points. There was very little hedge selling.

The recent covering by the crowded shorts make us to believe that weak short interest is covered up and there is very little to cover now at this level. The Bureau report will be received to-night and we think it better to wait until it is out. The indications are bearish as far as the indicated crop is concerned, but much depends upon the figure of the crop which will be harvested.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

To-day the local market opened at 2 p.m. out of respect for the late Mr. Pestonji Mesani of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., and closed at 4 p.m. The Sewri market was closed entirely.

In spite of better advices from America, our market opened weak Broach being quoted at Rs. 245/8. At this level Commission houses sold and prices ruled easy. Towards the close, some shorts covered and the market closed stady as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Broach:				
Apl./May	245/8	246	244/12	245/4
Oomra:				
Dec./Jan.	234	234	232/8	233
March	231	231	229/8	230
Bengal:				
Dec./Jan.	210½	210/8	209	209/8
March	204/8	204/8	203	203/8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, December 8 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,107	27,970	65,413
Central India	304	10,633	43,163
Barsi and Nagar	1,377	10,524	20,468
Hyderabad-Gaorani	227	1,436	4,238
Berar	2,000	41,777	47,237
Central Provinces	1,135	5 411	15,982
Total Oomras	7,148	97.251	1,98,561
Dhoolera	13	3,602	35,457
N.W. Provinces	1,130	20,971	84,266
Rajputana	267	6 108	15,257
Sind-Punjab	616	9,209	38 549
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar	621	7,731	11,623
Westerns-Northerns	52	7,063	6.167
Cocoanada		395	1 471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,436	6,341
Persian	12	2,187	1,664
American		30,113	138
Egyptian and African		17,144	25 873
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	112
Total	9,859	2,06,349	4,25.481

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 2nd Dec. Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	420	52,956	89,703
Japan & China	3,450	60,069	1,23,795
Coast Ports		3,005	6,144
Up-country by Rail.		29,640	4,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9,742	12,377
Total	3,870	1,55,412	2,36,064

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

1926/1927 Crop.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Bengal M.G.F.G.	220/222
Bengal M.G. Fine	230/235
Khandeish M.G. Fine	228/235
Akola/Khamgaon Fine	242/245
Amraoti/Khamgaon Fine	245/250
Dhamangaon M.G. Fine	247/252
Wardha/Neggpur	258/260
Sanavad	235/240
Jalna/Aurangabad	230/233
Barsi	240/242
Warangal	255
Purna	270
Mathia F.G.	225/230

OLD CROP.

Yadagiri	230/40
Coompta	270/285
Tirupur	275/300

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Wheat	44,386 cwts.
Linseed	3,602 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,315 ,,
Groundnuts	12,873 ,,
Castorseed	2,860 ,,
Rice	3,137 ,,
Myrabollams	1,566 ,,
Cottonseed	12,659 ,,
Mowraseed	594 ,,
Gram	5,271 ,,
Joowar	25 ,,
Bajree	3,274 ,,
Coal	1,412 ,,

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

London quotations were slightly easier. Our market ruled quiet but steady. The fluctuations were as under:—
Magsar delivery opening, Rs. 21/9/6.
Magsar delivery highest, Rs. 21/9/9.
Magsar delivery lowest, Rs. 21/9/0.
Magsar delivery closed, Rs. 21/9/3.
Posh delivery opening, Rs. 21/9/3.
Posh delivery highest, Rs. 21/9/6.
Posh delivery lowest, Rs. 21/8/9.
Posh delivery closed, Rs. 21/9/0.
Double option premiums.
Magsar, Rs. 0/3/0.
Posh, Rs. 0/5/0.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Following better London quotations to-day our market opened steady Magsar being quoted at Rs. 55/3/0 and Posh delivery at Rs. 55/4/0 and fluctuated within narrow limits.
Magsar Highest, Rs. 56/5/0.
Magsar lowest, Rs. 56/1/5.
Magsar closed, Rs. 56/4/0.
Posh highest, Rs. 56/6/0.
Posh lowest, Rs. 56/3/0.
Posh closed, Rs. 56/6/0.
Double option premiums.
Magsar delivery, Rs. 1/6/0.
Posh delivery, Rs. 2/8/0.
Tone of Silver—Quiet. India bought to cover sales. We dont expect much further rise. America offered after fixing. Market closed with sellers at the rate.

SILVER LONDON.

London, Dec. 7.

Silver:—Small offerings. Moderate demand. Buyers satisfied.

Spot	24 5/8
Forward	24 5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84/4/10½.

London, Dec. 7.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1/6-1/4d.
Sellers sh. 1/6-3/8d.
Pale Crepe, lb Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1/6d.
Sellers sh. 1/6-1/4d.

WHEAT & LINSEED MARKETS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The linseed market ruled easy on some selling in a narrow market.
The wheat market ruled dull and prices declined on absence buyers and selling by local operators. The closing rates are as under:—
Linseed May, Rs. 10/7/0.
Wheat January, Rs. 7/14/6.
Wheat May, Rs. 7/7/6.
Wheat white 70-30 Rs. 8.
Wheats white April/May Rs. 7/8/3.
Linseed bold brown, Rs. 10/10.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore March/May Rs. 10/8.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs. 11/10.
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat March/May Rs. 11/9.
Gingellyseed bold white December/January, Rs. 14/4.
Poppyseed white, Rs. 15/12.
Castorseed March/May, Rs. 11/6.
Cottonseed December/January, Rs. 3/14.
Groundnuts December/January, Rs. 11/11.
Mowraseed, Rs. 7/8.
Myrabolam Jubbulpore, Rs. 22.
Myrabolam Bhindi, Rs. 11.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL RISE.

UNDERTONE GOOD.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and prices firmed up on general buying. There was absence of selling orders and prices registered a sharp rise of about Rs. 10 in mill shares.

Bombay Dyeings opened at 891/4 and soon improved to Rs. 900 but some selling caused a set back but towards the close prices firmed up and closed the best of the day. Century followed the same course and closed at Rs. 391/4. Fazal opened at 860 and closed at 871/4. New Great hardened to 302/8. Pearls closed firm at 496/4. Swadeshi gained Rs. 10 after opening and closed at 498/12.

Alcock shares gained 17/8 and closed at 247/8. Bombay Steams were firm at 183/12. Bundi improved to 22 but losed one rupee below. Indian Cements improved to 132/8 but closed quiet at 128/12. Tramway shares kept firm and touched 140/10 but closed at 139/6 with a firm undertone. Hydros closed at 1075. Tata Iron shares ruled quiet but steady. Ordinary stood at 67 and Defferds at 208/12.

The following are the closing quotations:

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotation	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India		50	2½	76	8
Baroda		50	4	84	
Central Co-operative		50	7½	67	XD
Central		25	1½	30	6
Eastern		£ 5	9 p.c.	85	
Imperial		500	40	1520	
Imperial Contributory		*125	10	388	12
Union		5	0 4 0	4	
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE					
Bundi		10	..	11	
Central India Mining		10	4½Y	28	
Indian Cement O.		350	..	128	12
Katni Cement O.		100	..	135	
Katni Cement D.		40	..	35	
Punjab Cement O.		10	..	6	4
Shivrajpur		10	8Y	4s	4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Prantaj		500	11 p.c.	902	
Amritsar Pattis		100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Provinces		100	7½ p.c.	112	½
Dhond Baramati		100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat		100	5 p.c.	94	
Hoshiarpur Doab		100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana		100	5 p.c.	79	
Mandra Bhon		90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammai		100	5 p.c	87	
Sara Sirajgunj		100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal		100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light		100	12 p.c.	153	
Tapti Valley		500-8	p.c.	685	
Upper Sind Light		100	4 p.c.	75	
STEAMER COMPANIES.					
Bombay Steam Navigation O.		250	..	183	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.		350	..	235	
Scindia Steam		15—0—		10	15
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.					
Ahmedabad Electricity		100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.		1,000	..	767	8
Andhra Valley P.		1,000	..	1025	
Bombay Tramways O.		50	4-8	139	6
Bombay Tramways P.		50	3-8	67	
Karachi Electricity		100	6	95	
Surat Electricity		100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O		1,000	30	1075	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.		1,000	7 p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.		1,000	..	597	8
Tata Power P.		1,000	..	700	
PRESS COMPANIES					
Barsi Press				465	
Akbari		500	..	100	
Fort		475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy		500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton		126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing		250	..	220	
New Berar		500	80	860	
New East India		1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.		400	40	575	XD
New Prince of Wales		500	61	600	
Volkart U.P.		500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES					
Alcock Ashdown		100	..	247	8
Madras United		250	15	480	
Maneckjee Petit		1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas		100	..	56	4
Meyer Sassoon		100	..	80	
Morarjee Goculdas		1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur		250	..	127	8
Mysore		50	4	112	8
New City of Bombay		100	16	120	
New Great Eastern		300	nil	302	8
Osmanshahi (100)		75	..	66	8
Pearl		250	12	4	4
Phoenix		100	10	3	
Premier		100	..	14	
Sassoon Cotton		100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk		500	..	559	
Sholapur		1,000	450	8075	
Simplex		250	..	135	
Sir Shapurji Broacha		100	..	30	
Standard		500	40	1400	
Swadeshi		100	18	498	12
Swan		100	..	145	
Tata Mill O. 17		500	..	117	8
Vishnu Cotton O.		500	90	23-0	
Vishnu P.		500	35	580	
Velapur Co. Ltd.		76	..	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.		125	7-8	550	
B. Burma T. Corporation New		00	3	153	12
Burma Corporation		10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda		80/4	-12	48	
British Burma Petroleum		Sh.	8	0-a-o	6 3
Indo-Burma Petroleum		100	..	120	
Jost Engineering		100	10	125	
Mckenzie		100	30	387	8
New Union Flour Mills		100	..	30	
Port Canning		1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.		100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st		150	6 p.c.y	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd		100	..	80	4
Tata Iron Defd.		30	..	208	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.		75	..	67	
Thacker		50	..	112	
Telephone		50	nil	35	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Empire of India		50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential		6	5½ p.c.	5	
Jupiter		15	..	5	12
New India		25	1y	20	10
Oriental Life		100	30 p c	1100	
Vulcan		10	0-6-0	4	1
MILLS					
Ahmedabad Advance		100	10	395	

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Dec. 8

JUTE.			
Albion	505	Howrah	44
Alliance	565	India	..
Alexandra	..	Kamarhatty	665
Anglo-India	407	Kankanarrah	515
Auckland	275	Kelvin	855
Barnagore	219	Khardah	475
Bally	230	Kinnison	1000
Birla	9/8	Lansdowne	306
Belvedere	576	Lawrence	638
Budge-Budge	5/8	Lothian	493
Caledonian	605	Naihati	490
Chapdani	188	National	31/4
Clive	38/12	New Central	624
Craig	5	Northbrook	54
Cheviot	315	Nudea	47
Dalhousie	448	Orient	273
Delta	590	Presidency	8/6
Empire	53/12	Reliance	72
Fort Gloster	915	Soorah	29
Fort William	358	Standard	472
Gondalpara	1040	Unio	608
Gourpore	720	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	14/2	HESSIAN	14/2
Hooghly	85	JUTE	60/4

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	..
Bowaria	271	Keshavram Cotton	3/8
Bengal Nagpur	..	New Ring	..

COAL.

Burrakur	18/12	Kurdi	..
Bokaro Ramgur	14/4	Neetooria	..
Gusiek & Musalia	9/8	New Kendah	..
Katras Jherriah	..	Raneegunge	28/12
		Samla Kendra	6/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	4/8		..
B.I. „	D	Marshalls	3/4
Burma Corp	10/6	Madon Theatres	4/8
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	8/2	Imperial Bank	1515
		„ Conty.	388

Remarks:—Jute shares opened steady. Closing firm. Cottons and coals were easier. Government Securities remained unchanged 3½ per cent Government Paper 48, 5 per cent Bonds (1965-55) 108/6, 4 per cent Nef Loan (1960-70) 89/6.

Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Vitres	100	..	2
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	900
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	260
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	172 8
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	391 4
Central India O.	100	16	520
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	132 8
Coorla	100	..	145
Crescent	100	4	165
Currimbhoy	250	..	210
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	650
E D. Sassoon United O. 7/8		1	1 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	205
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	115
Elphinstone O.	100	..	30
Emperor Edward	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	871 4
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	27 8
Gokak	100	5	110
Indocstan	1,000	125	1560
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	155
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	336 4
Jamshed O.	250	..	67 8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		15
Kilachand	25	..	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton	4,000	150	5725
Madhora Scindia	100	..	18
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	116 4

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad						395
Bombay Cotton						305
Bombay Dyeing			891 4	900	891 4	900
Century			381 4	391-4	381 4	391-4
Central India			515	520	513 12	520
Colaba Land						132 8
Crescent						165
Edward Sassoon						115
Fazulbhoy			860	871 4	860	871 4
Finlay						125
Globe						27 8
Gokak						110
Indian Bleaching						165
Indore Malwa						336 4
Kohinoor						1125
Madhowjee						116-4
Mathuradas						56 4
Meyer Sassoon						80
Mysore						112-8
New Great	293 12	303 12	293 12	302-8		
Pearl	491 4	497 8	491	496 4		
Pahany						203 12
Phoenix						380
Simplex						135
Swadeshi	488 12	498 12	488 12	493 12		
Swan Mills						145
Tata Mill						121-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	250	260	230	248-8
Bombay Steam				183 12
Bundi Cement		20	22	19-8 21
Central India Mining				28
Indian Cement	120	132-8	120	128-12
Katni Cement Ord.	125	125	125	135
Shivarajpur				48 4
Tram Co. Ord.	133-8	136-10	133-6	136-6
Tata Hydro	1067 8	1077 8	1067 8	1075
Tata Iron & Steel Ord				67
Tata Iro& Steel Def				208 12
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent				77-15
Govt. paper 5 per cent				10856

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/3.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/3.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs 108/7.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 106/11.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 10 9
Jacob	,,	0 10 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 6
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 3
Apollo	,,	0 10 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91½ 92½	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 9
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 14 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 14 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
David Mill	,,	0 14 9
Apollo Mill	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finaly	,,	0 14 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.:		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 6
Sakuntala	,,	0 13 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 6
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Palkhi	,,	0 13 3
Maher	,,	0 13 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 6
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 0
Jecob	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 6
Jecob	,,	0 14 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 13 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	4 2 0
Pearl Pebaney	,,	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 0 0
2020 Jecob	,,	5 8 0
58.000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	,,	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 14 3
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
778 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 4 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 0
Apollo David	,,	2 3 0
DUKRI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kenta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	,,	1 1 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 9
Tata	,,	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	,,	0 15 0
Mahel	,,	0 15 0

"PRAVASI PAGAL" AGAIN.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Hearing in the case in which "Pravasi Pagal", the editor of 'Pol' a Gujerati weekly has been charged with defamation by Waghji Ramdas a cotton broker residing at Mandvi, was resumed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday afternoon when Acharya Gokulnathji Maharaj, the religious head of the Vaishnavas community gave evidence as a defence witness. The court room was crowded by Vaishnavas mostly Bhatias and a few ladies.

"Pravasi Pagal", the accused in the case at the outset made a statement in which he said that he had published the article referred to as defamatory by the complainant, on certain information received by him with a view to expose the misdeeds of the Vaishnava Maharajas; and he did not do so with any malice, but with the intention of doing public good.

Gokulnath Maharaj the only witness of the day said in reply to a question put by Mr. Desai the pleader for the defence that he looked upon his followers both men and women as his children; and that he never looked upon them with lustful eyes.

This closed the defence evidence. Further hearing was then adjourned to Saturday next.

After the Maharaja left the Court, he was hailed by his followers in the Court compound. The accused who was alleged to have been threatened with assault by some of the enthusiastic Vaishnavas, was sitting in Esplanade Police Station under police shelter.

KEEPING COCAINE WITHOUT LICENSE

How cocaine was concealed in matchboxes, by an acused person, Abdulla and his wife, was the subject matter of a case in which evidence was led by Inspector Cama of the Excise Department, before Mr. Khandalawalla, the Presiding Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

Prosecution evidence showed that the accused Abdulla flung a match-box out of the window of his residence at Bhendy Bazar on the approach of Mr. Cama, whose suspicions were aroused by the act. The match-box was recovered and found to contain cocaine. A search of the house revealed two more packets of cocaine lying in the fire-place. The accused were enmeshed and charged for possessing 15 grains of cocaine without a license.

The first accused who had several previous convictions was awarded four months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 with a further period of imprisonment in default of payment. The 2nd accused, his wife, was fined Rs. 25.

A BROKER CONVICTED.

One diamond ring and a pearl nose ring valued at about Rs. 1,900 were the subject matter of Criminal Breach of Trust by a broker named Kurban, who took delivery of the ornaments from the complainant, Mahomedali Ebrahim, a dealer in jewellery, on the pretext of finding a customer for their sale on 26th October last. The accused then took refuge in abject silence and turned a deaf ear to the solicitations of the complainant, who was compelled to inform the police about the conduct of the accused who was accordingly arrested. Hhe ornaments were recovered from a Marwari to whom they had been pledged by the accused. As the complainant had got the ornaments back, the punishment need not be vindictive. His Worship, Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

Mr. Barodia, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. DeCruz.

ALLEGED BURIAL WITHOUT A PERMIT.

STILL-BORN BABE'S CORPSE DISINTERRED.

C. J. Cohen, a Jew is being charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon on a charge of burying his still-born child without a permit as required by the Municipal Act. Inspector Barodia told His Worship that the wife of the complainant, Rebecca delivered a still-born child at the Masina's Hospital; the complainan ttook charge of the corpe and buried it in the compound of Marble Hall near the Victoria Gardens which was in the charge of his friend. The police received information about the act of the accused, and proceeded to the spot where the corpse was eventually disinterred. The case is proceeding.

KILLED ON RAILS.

While crossing the railway lines between Parel and Mahaluxmi on Tuesday morning, Alli Hussein Chamme (60) an old Mahomedan was knocked down by the engine of a local train. At an inquest held on Wednesday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death, the deceased having heedlessly walked on Railway lines.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Anant Manaji Manjrikar, (35) was, while crossing the Hornby road after jumping out of a tram car at about 7.30 p.m. on Tuesday night, knocked down and run over by a motor car No. Y1021 belonging to Captain Paymaster driven by Shanker Palekar. After Anant got down from the tram car, he tried to run in front of the car; the driver of the car seeing him coming in front swerved his car on the right but Anant also ran in the same direction. He was knocked down and run over. He was removed to the hospital where he died soon after admission. At an inquest held at the G. T. Hospital on Wednesday noon, the Coroner's Jury record ed a verdict of accidental death.

CASE AGAINST MUMTAZ BEGUM.

NO SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT

Further hearing was resumed, before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court, of the suit filed by Saadat Begum, the infant daughter of Mumtaz Begum claiming Rs. 75,000 from the latter as an alleged gift.

Mr. Mulla, for the plaintiff stated that at the suggestion of his Lordship, a compromise was attempted between the parties whereby Mumtaz Begum agreed to pay Rs. 25,000 to the child.

Mr. Jinnah, having promised to stand by the agreement, his Lordship said he would pass a consent-decree to that effect.

Mr. Jinnah said his client would not submit to any decree, and suggested that the suit should be dismissed without any order as to costs, and the agreement be recorded.

As this course was not agreeable to the other side, further consideration was adjourned till Wednesday.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT.

Kaikhushro Framji Balsara '50) an old Parsi was waiting for a train on the down platform of the Church Gate Station with his brother. Onn arrival of the train, his bother boarded a second class compartment, while Kaikhushro tried to board a third class compartment. He seems to have fallen down and run over by the train. He was removed to the Hospital where he died the same evening. His brother got down at Grant Road and inquired of his brother, but as he could not find him, he returned to Church Gate and learnt that his brother had come under the train.

The deceased had very defective eyesight and the down platform of the station was not well-lighted. It was, however, not known how the deceased came under the train.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Dec. 9.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

DR. SATHAYE SUED.

V. K. Dongre, Hon. Treasurer of the National Medical College Society. ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Dr. D D. Sathaye. ..... Defendant.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp, the plaintiff sued the defendant, some time Hon. Superintendent and Professor at the National Medical College praying inter alia for the return of account books, cheque books and other papers belonging to the said Society and for account and refund of two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,200, the former sum alleged to have been appropriated by the defendant on account of his salary and the latter sum paid by the defendant to Mr. L. G. Khare on account of his salary. The plaintiff's contention was that these two payments were unauthorised as both the defendant and the said Mr. Khare were working honorarily.

The defendant's contention was that he had submitted balance-sheets and subsequent to the filing of this suit had returned the account books in his possession to the plaintiff. Defendant further denied having worked wholly honorarily and claimed to retain the sum of Rs. 5,000 as his remuneration and also contended that the payment to the said Mr. Khare was proper.

After hearing Counsel, his Lordship transferred the suit to the last of Expedited Long Causes.

Mr. Gokhalay, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Mehta appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. Daphtary, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors.

PRESS AND TENDERS.

LATE SECRETARY SUES IMPROVEMENN TRUST.

The power of the Chairman to exclude the press representatives before the question of tenders was a matter of discussion on Tuesday, when Mr. B. G. Horniman asked Sir V. A. Dabholker, Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee whether he was justified in asking the press representatives to withdraw at the last meeting.

The Chairman pointed out that he had taken the sense of the meeting before he asked the press representatives to withdraw. As a matter of fact, he said, he always took the previous consent of the meeting in taking such actions.

Mr. Horniman replied neither he nor any other members had heard the Chairman taking the necessary permission.

Chairman:—The previous consent of the Committee was obtained before the Press was asked to withdraw.

The discussion on the matter was then dropped.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The Chairman next informed the Committee that Mr. Rama Subba Iyer, the late Secretary of Improvement Trust had served the Committee with summons for damages for Rs. 1,05,000 in connection with the termination of his service.

DYE PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger Rs. 70.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 68.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs. 260 per cork.
Napthol A. S. Rs. 6.
Napthol A. S. B. S. Rs. 7.
Scarlet, Rs. 3.
Indenthdine Blue, Rs. 3/6.
Indenthrine Violet, Rs. 6/4.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 6/8.
Malachite Green, Rs. 3/8.
Indigo, Rs. 1/14.
Nigrosene Crystals, Rs. 1/6.
Hemetine Crystals, Rs. 0/9/0.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 2/8.
Crysophinine, Rs. 2/12.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 3.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 0/8/0.

ANTI-RACE PROPAGANDA IN MADRAS

PROTEST AGAINST PRESIDENT'S RULING.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The Madras Corparation considered tonight a resolution by the Congress Councillor Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar to allot Rs. 1,000 for anti-race propaganda and to stop special watering of roads leading to the Gunindy racecourse on race days. The proceedings took a lively turn when after a brief discussion, Mr. Nurse, a Councillor, moved for closure. The President ruled that he would take votes o nthe censure motion first and give an opportunity to the mover to reply later on. Mr. G. A. Natesan protested against the President't ruling and characterised it as a bad precedent The leader of the Congress party in the Corporation, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty made a statement protesting against the President's action in throttling discussion and as a protest walked out of the hall with his party members. After the Congressmen's walkout, the original motion was put to vote and lost.—Free Press.

10,000 CARS AND LORRIES

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS SECURE LARGEST SINGLE CONTRACT.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

The largest single contract received by British manufacturers from overseas has just been placed with the Morris Motors Company. The order which is for delivery next year is for 10,000 cars and lorries valued at about three million pounds.—B. O. W.

MUSLIM LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

A public meeting of Muslim labourers was held on Tuesday at Masjid Street, Bhendi Bazar, under the Chairmanship of Mr. U. H Dollvie, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "This public meeting of the Muslim labourers of Bombay resolve that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay be humbly requested to nominate at least one Muslim representative on behalf of Muslim labour out of the three representatives of labour to be nominated in the new Council.

(2) This public meeting of the Muslim labourers of Bombay resolve and respectfuliy request His Excellency the Governor to nominate Mr. Ahmed Abedin Peerbhoy as a representative of Muslim labour whose nomination will give satisfaction to Muslim labourers in general."

WEEKLY HEALTH BULLETN.

During the week end total mortality 543 was 58 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.07. The total mortality for the 49th week of 1925 was 497 and death-rate 20.52 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-1925 was 667 and death-rate 28.44.

Out of the total deaths, 132 were among infants under one year of age; 12 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths, Plague caused 1 attack (imported from the Nizam State) and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 519 as against 497 for the 49th week of 1925 and 520 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-1925).

A MISTERIOUS DEATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Dec. 8.

An open space in the neighbourhood of Cantonment at Santa Cruz was the scene of the discovery of a corpse of a woman, lately Inquiries go to show that the deceased Maina, a Hindu woman from Marol, was on her way to Koli-Kalyan as usual for her daily labour when, it is thickly rumoured, a rape was committed on her by some unknown persons and which act cost her her life.

The local police are busy making inquiries into the matter.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S FEAST.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Dec. 7,

The Catholic residents of Ville Parle observed a gala day last Sunday when they celebrated the Feast of their Patrons, St. Francis Xavier, with great pomp and splendour. The High Altar of the Saint was beautifully decorated.

Before the High Mass, the Blessed sacrement was exposed and the Mass was celebrated by the Vicar, J. dos Santos, acolyted by Rev. Fr. Edward Fernandez of St. Blaise's, Ambolee, (Andheri) and Rev. Fr. M. Cabral of St. John Evangelist's, Marol, and assisted by five more priests from the neighbouring parishes. After the Gospel, Rev. Fr. Fernandez of Ambolee ascended the pulpit and preached on the Life of St. Francis Xavier. After the Mass, the Blessed Sacrement was carried in procession with all the Confraternities, Band etc., round the Church compound, and finally Benediction was given. The Parish Band—St. Francis Musical Society—sang the Mass.

The villagers had invited numerous guests and in company with them, they proceeded in the evening to the School Hall, where a religious drama entitled, "Tarcisius or The Martyr of the Blessed Sacrement" was acted by the School children, assisted by other boy sand girls of the village.

TO-DAY'S FINAL BUREAU REPORT.

ESTIMATE OF CROP.

(THROUGH THE COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.)

New York, 8th. Dec. 1926.

Estimated Crop, Bales.....18,618,000

Ginned to 1st. Dec., Bales.....14,645,000

PREVIOUS BUREAU REPORTS.

Date	1926.	Condition.	Estimated Crop.	Ginned Bales.
2	July	75.4	15.635.000	
23	July	70.7	15.370.000	
6	August	69.8	15.623.000	47.749
21	August.	63.5	15.248.000	182.000
7	September	59.6	151.66.000	695.000
23	September	59.5	15.810.000	2.51.1000
8	October	61.3	16.627.000	5.639.000
25	October	....	17.454.000	8.722.000
8	November	....	17.918.000	11.200.000
22	November.	....	18.399.000	12.954.000

So far as the crop Reporting Board or Bureau is concerned, the story of the 1926/27 season has been told. Notwithstanding the probability that the final judgment on the crop expressed in an estimate of 18,618,000. Bales of American Cotton is as closely approximate as is humanly possible at this time, the tale does not make altogether a pleasant reading for the Bulls The ginning figure 14,645,000 bales may be construed a little bullish but the low prices do not attract the farmers to rush to the factories. The final estimate of the Bureau report is certainly a bearish document but generally the sentiment does not count much for the figures. If the supply question is left alone we are certain that it will not attract operators to buy. The Providence had been kind in giving a record crop to the American farmers but the cost of picking being high it does not pay to pick the last ball. The trade is well covered at present for their immediate needs and it remains to be been how the report affects the course of the prices. The New York market opened to-day 2 points lower before the Bureau report was published and it sharply advanced some 15 points. This season is an uncommon one especially in view of the crop reports. Early in the beginning of the season private estimates were reduced to a crop of 14 1/2 million bales, but the Bureau report kept on giving its higher range. This attitude of the Bureau saved the trade in general to commit at higher levels and unprecedently this season Mills did not buy cotton. It is a happy position for the trade that they were not caught at higher levels and it is out of their short accounts they supported the market throughout the last month. Merchants, operators mills and investors are all long of cotton and we do not know why they should become impatient to buy at higher levels. The only course desirable for the betterment is, a series of steady markets with normal fluctuations.

Later advices show the advance continued and prices registered a rise of 35 points and at the time of writting prices are again easy at an advance of some 6 points. Let us wait and see how the market closes today.

NOMINATIONS FOR MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Dec 7.

His Excellency has nominated 27 persons as members of the Madras Legislative Council including one lady, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal. Of these ten represent depressed classes, six officials and eleven minority communities and others. The nominated officials are Messrs. Venkatarama Sastri, Advocate-General, Tyreman, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bazlullah, Director of Industries, G. T. Boag, C. B. Cotterell and V. P. Rao, the last three being Secretaries to Government. The Maharajah of Jeypore has been nominated to represent the backward tracts. There are thirty seats reserved for nominated members altogether and three nominations have yet to be made. This is the first time that a lady is nominated to one of the Indian Legislatures.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Anwar Sahib, brother of the Prince of Arcot has been appointed Sheriff of Madras in sucession to Mr. C. E. Wood.—A. P.

At the annual meeting of the Mahomedan Association at Burdwan the 6th instant Sir Abdur Rahim appealed for United action. The policy of his party he said, was not antogonistic to any other party or community.—A. P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 10.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails of November 25, due at 6 a.m.

Cricket: M. C. C. v. Bombay Presidency Eleven, 11 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 5.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 11.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting First Day.

The s..s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Narkunda" at Aden.

Grand Zoo Ball in Aid of Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay, P. V. Mary Gymkhana, 9.30 p.m.

Annual Girl Guides' Rally, North End of the Oval, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, December 13.

Opening of Wadia Maternity Hospital near Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, by Governor, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 14.

At Home to Governor by the Sheriff of Bombay, 5.15 p.m., Altamount House, Altamount Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Mandala" which left Bombay on the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 7th instant and left there the same evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujarat" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Deferred cablegrams for Dutch Guiana and Pickersgill in British Guiana are not accepted, at present.

Cablegrams to Vunidawa in Fiji are booked at the same rates as those for Lautoka.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0. Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 76.

Total mortality this day last year was 73.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 9th instant:

(1) 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. mixed gramophone records; (2) 6.30 to 8 p.m. dance music; (3) 9.30 to 10.30 p.m. Mixed Indian gramophone records.

Call-sign, 2 FV. wavelength, 587 metres.

GIRL GUIDE RALLY.

The Annual Rally of the Girl Guide Association will be held on the North end of the Oval on Saturday (11th instant) at 3 p.m.

Admission is 4 annas. Guides, Scouts, Cubs and Blue Birds in uniform will be admitted at half price.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Fellowship will meet to-day (Thursday), at 6.15 p.m., in Wilson College, when Dr. Rufus M. Jones, a prominent Quaker travelling in India and a student of mysticism, will speak. At 5.30 there will be a social gathering and volley ball.

H. A. DESAI BOARDING INSTITUTION DEBATING SOCIETY.

The seventh annual social gathering of the past and present students of the above Society will be held on Sunday (the 12th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, Solicitor will preside.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL, BOMBAY BRANCH.

A meeting of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Bombay Branch will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road. Members of the Hindustani Seva Dal are requested to attend.

SPIRITUAL DISCOURSES.

The Gandiya Math of Calcutta has sent His Holiness Bhakti Hriday Bas Maharaj who delivered a discourse on the name of Godhead last Sunday will deliver a series of lectures on Eastern Philosophy at Madhav Baug. The dates will be announced later.

G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Applications for one seat of delegate to the Assam Congress are invited so as to reach the Secretaries of the G Ward D.C.C. before 6 p.m. on Saturday (11th instant). If more applications be received, election will take place on Thursday (16th instant) at 7 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. in the Committee's office.

KANARA SARASWATH CONFERENCE.

A conference of all Kanara Saraswats will be held on Saturday and Sunday (25th and 26th instant) on the premises of the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, for discussing social and economic questions of the community. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, B. A., LL.B., has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee and Rao Bahadur S. R. Koppikar, B.A., LL.B., has consented to preside over this Conference. Members of the community are requested to join the conference either as members of the Reception Committee or as delegats by paying a fee of R5 or R2 respectively. Those who have not received the questionnaire issued by the Reception Committee for eliciting individual opinions are requested to apply to Mr. U. Dattatraya, Honorary General Secretary, Saraswat Conference, Santa Cruz.

"THE FIGHT FOR THE RATIO."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—An unwarranted attack on local economists is launched in the columns of the "Chronicle" to-day and as a layman, I am astounded to find misstatements of facts concerning their work and views.

(1) Do the local economists approve of the 18d. ratio? No.

(2) Do the local economists approve the 16d. ratio? No.

(3) Do the local economists demand immediate circulation of gold coin? No.

(4) Then what do the local economists demand? Here is the summary given by Prof. Wadia at the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha Meeting, and which was published in the "Chronicle" of the 29th November 1926:—

(a) A gold coin of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign.

(b) An open mint for converting into coins (or giving 'convertible notes' backed by gold) such gold as is brought to it.

(c) The rupee to remain 'for the present full legal tender' bearing the relation of '15 to 1' to the standard gold coin (i.e., '1|4.')

(d) 'No more' rupee or rupee notes to be added to the currency hereafter. The quotes are the writer's. Now, let the "Chronicle's" contributor point out clearly, where the economists are erring, if not, let him have the fairness to admit that his attack on the local economists was unwarranted.

(5) The local economists are wide awake. It is our politicians who seek their help, and keep them in back ground. Their demand for Gold Currency has been consistent and constant. Let the "Chronicles'" contributor refer to the works of Prof. Shah, Wadia and Joshi on Finance and Currency published long ago; and he will then realize how India—political India—has ignored her economists to her bitter cost.

(6) Why, the Editor of the "Chronicle" is the publisher of a booklet by Prof. Shah the Draft Act for the Indian Currency Reform—compiled in 1920, published in 1922, and reprinted in 1924. Now let the "Chronicle's" contributor say as to who have been sleeping all this time—our politicians or our economists?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Dec. 8.

"QUESTION FOR PROF. WADIA."

"To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one interested in the "currency" problems and the controversy going on between Mr. Madon and Mr. Wadia, I beg to inform Mr. Madon through the columns of your paper that Mr. Wadia is out of Bombay, and will be back by the end of this month. Mr. Madon need not be anxious about his questions put to Mr. Wadia. They will be replied to when Mr. Wadia returns to Bombay.— Yours etc.

"V. C."

MAHAD BABY WEEK.

Dr. H. V. Tilak, Honorary Provincial Secretary, National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, 1926 (Incorporating National Health) delivered the closing speech of the Mahad Baby Week during which he observed that such Health Exhibitions and attractive programmes usually drew large crowds of all grades of the Society whom simple but essential instruction could be given in a popular way in the practical application of Hygiene, Sanitation and Mother and Baby Care. He added that these campaigns of mass education helped powerfully in dispelling the stark ignorance and wrong notions with regard to the causation of disease and death which are abnormally high in India.

A BOTANICAL EXHIBITION.

The first, free and public botanical exhibition of Scouts, students and Guides under 18 was arranged on Saturday afternoon at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum, by the Aryan Excelsior League. A good number of Scouts and students were responsible for a fine collection of exhibits of different plants and fine trees. The exhibits consisted of amomum elettarum, curcume zedoria, argemone musicana, datura spices, batatao tanicutton, calotropis gigantea, etc.

Prof. V. N. Hate, inspected all the exhibits with a great care and appreciation and selected the four best exhibits for prizes in cash. The first prize was awarded to Miss Gharubai Dingal, the second one went to Mr. G. K. Devadhar's daughter Miss Gangubai, the third, to Miss Prabhavati Velinker and the last one was carried by Master Narayan G. Navelkar.

SHERIFF'S AT HOME TO GOVERNOR.

To meet His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Sheriff of Bombay, will be "At Home" on Tuesday next (14th instant) at 5.15 p.m. at Altamount House, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill.

The All-India Kayestha Conference will be held in Calcutta on December 29 and subsequent days, Sir G. M. Chitnavis presiding. The primary object of the Conference is to eradicate social evils by fushion of all sub-sections of the community.—F. P.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK IN MALAYA.

DISCOVERIES OF SIR RONALD ROSS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Singapore.—At a reception to-day in the Medical College in honour of Sir Ronald Ross, Sir. Malcolm Watson declared that as a result of discoveries of Sir R. Ross, a hundred thousand lives had been saved at Singapore since 1912. Within four years malaria contencted in Singapde would be an usknown disease and within a decade people would sleep without mosquito ets.

Sir R. Ross in an interview described anti-malarial work in Malaya as probably the most brilliant campaign ever conducted not excelding Panama where the area was vastly smaller.—Reuter's Special.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S DIVIDENDS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

New York.—Dividends of the Standard Oil Company for the fourth quarter of 1926, are 61,166,456 dollars, 19,062,297 dollars more than the final quarter of 1925. The total dividends for the whole of 1926 are thus slightly under two-hundred million dollars, or roughly 46 millions above the total for 1925.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEM

Mr. Amery has selected Major Hubert Winthrop Young of the Indian Army who has been serving for some years in the Colonial Office for appointment as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had a long interview with his Excellency the Viceroy this evening.—F. P.

The Viceroy, this morning, received addresses of welcome from District and Municipal Boards. The function was attended, among others, by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, Gangnath Jha, Baldeo Ramdeo, Nawab of Chatari, and Justices Sir Cecil Walsh and Dalal.

During the day, his Excellency the Viceroy visited the University and addressed the students.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Cinema Performance at the Excelsior Cinema on Wednesday, the 8th December, in aid of the Hospital Fund.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dance at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 8th December.

"FOMENTORS OF DISUNION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I entirely agree with you in the stand-point you have taken up with regard to unity in the Congress fold, and to the anti unity campaign carried on by the "Indian National Herald". Although I do not see eye to eye with the Responsivists themselves on all matters, I believe that while the Responsivists have committed the doubtful crime of honestly setting at naught a certain article in the Congress mandate, the Swarajists have committed an indubitable crime in utterly neglecting the major part of the same mandate. It would seem they can think of nothing else but Councils. The Swarajists identify themselves with the Congress. Will they and can they point out what they have done so far for the constructive part of the Congress propaganda? The Swarajists are fighting over a dry bone.

I am of the opinion, Sir, that the positive part of the Congress mandate needs the entire attention of the Congress and unity at Gauhatti is possible only by emphasising this fact and by allowing Congressmen—those who mind to—to work in the Councils; for, to wreck them is impossible, and to leave them alone is suicide.—Yours etc.

B. P. A.

Malva, Dec. 4.

CENTRAL BANK FRAUD CASE

In the case against Dorabji Pestonji Gora, a former clerk of the Central Bank, who was charged with forgery and criminal breach of trust in respect of Government Securities of the value of R30,000, before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan and a common jury at the High Court sessions, proceedings took a surprising turn yesterday.

The accused having pleaded guilty on Monday, his Lordship had postponed sentence till Wednesday. But before his Lordship did so, Mr. Mody appearing on behalf of the accused stated that he had pleaded guilty on some misunderstanding and asked that he should be allowed to retract his confession.

Mr. Vicaji, for the Crown, opposed the application, on the ground that as the plea of guilty had already been accepted by the Court, retraction could not be allowed.

Questioned by the Judge, the accused stated that his counsel Mr. Velinkar who appeared for him on the first day had advised him to plead guilty so that he might receive a light sentense, as otherwise he would get 7 years. He, therefore, pleaded guilty through fright and terror.

His Lordship allowed the accused to withdraw his previous plea, and directed that the trial should proceed.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN TATA CASE

The hearing of the petition by the Tata Steel Company for sanction to its scheme garding second preference sharebulders was concluded yesterday before Mr. Justice Crump at the High Court.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

MADRAS RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING

KOLHAPUR ANIMALS IN FORM.

MADRAS, December 8.

After a wet day yesterday, fine weather prevailed this afternoon, for the opening day of the First Extra Meeting at Guindy. Six events were set down for the opening day events were set down for decision with a fairly large fields barring the first two races. The day's sport was of a high order providing several close and exciting finishes. Mysore and Kolhapur horses did remarkably well and the riding honours were shared by MacPherson, and S. Black, both accounting for two wins each.

Details:

NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner R1,000, second R300, and third R200.

For Arabs other than those in Class II.

Messrs. Alli and Murtaza's ARAB KNIGHT 8st. 8lbs. Beasley 1

Mr. Essajee's GENEROUS 8st. 6lbs. Bullock 2

The Rajah of Bobbili's FIVE STEP 8st. 12lbs. Donnelly 3

Mr. Nelson's ELECTRIC POWER 8st. 8lbs. McQuade 4

Won by head, 1|4 length. 1 length.

Time: 1 minute, 25 0|5 seconds.

Totalisator paid R71 for win, and R20, and R12 for places.

Bettin: 2 to 1 on Generous; fours others.

EGMORE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner R1,200, second R300, and third R200.

For country-breds 3 years old and upwards.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's SIBLE 9st. 10lbs. MacPherson 1

Messrs. Mandal And Mea Jun CURIOUS 8st. 12lbs. Babajan 2

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's VIJAYA 8st. 3lbs. Brown 3

Mr. Khairaza's JEYADEVI 7st. 5lbs. Black 4

Won by 1 1|2, 2 1|2 and 1 length

Time: 1 minute, 4 3|5 seconds.

Totalisator paid R21 for win, and R14, and R14 for places.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sible, 3 Curious, 7 the rest.

DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Third handicap for Arabs.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's D. GEORGE 7st. 11lbs. Black 1

Mr. Patel's TRIPOLI 8st. McQuade .. 2

Mr. Essajee's ZIAB 7st. 8lbs. Bullock. 3

Mr. Gahagan's SILVER CLOUD 7st. 8lbs. Donnelly 4

Also Ran:—Mooafak, Mayfly, Alder, Gold Fish, Mahaprasad.

Won by 1 3|4, 3|4, and 1 1|4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 9 1|4 seconds.

Totalisator paid R41 for win, R19, R54, and R15 for places.

Betting: Sixes, Mooafak, Mayfly, Silver Cloud, D. George, Alder and Ziab, eight the others.

DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

For horses in Class IV.

H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's BHANDONIA 9st. 11b. MacPherson 1

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 7st. 10lbs. Harding 2

H. H. the Yuvarajah of Mysore's GRAVITY 8st. 3lbs. S. Black 3

Mr. Marsh's ST. RITA 9st. 1lb. Brown . 4

Also Ran: Billie Sharp, The Toddler, Sandy Boy, Little Dan.

1st won by a neck, second 1 1|2 length, 3rd short head.

Time: 1 minute, 3 3|5 seconds.

Totalisator paid R55, for win, and R28, R31, and R63 for places.

Betting: 2 Brandonia and Toddler, 3. St. Rita, 5. Shirtaj and Little Dan, 6. Billie Sharp eights the rest.

EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Third handicap for horses in Class III.

Raj Kumar Desraj Urs' FINE STROKE 8st. 6lbs. Harding 1

Mr. Khairaj's SLOVAKIA 9st. S. Black 2

Mr. Galstaun's Dinnets' DAUGHTER 7st. 12lbs. Robertson 3

Mr. Nicoll's NICARAGUA 7st. 13lbs., Brown 4

Also Ran: Riverine, Belle Syme, Lilavati, Dawn of Hope.

Won by 2 lengths, short head.

Time: 3 1|5 seconds.

Totalisator paid R177 for win, R48, R48, and R43 for places.

Betting: 2 Lilavati and Nicaragua, 3 Riverine, 4 Slovakia, 6 Fine Stroke and Belle Syme, 7 the rest.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

For Arab maidens at the time of starting.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's SCIMETER 8st. 3lbs. S. Black 1

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur's PROMISE 8st. 13lbs. May 2

Mr. Gahagan's AYALAN 8st. 10lbs. Donnelly 3

Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's CASH BOX 8st. 3lbs. Burgess 4

Noori, Kabil, Moolrub, Sahood.

Won by 2 lengths, 1|2 lengths head.

Time: 1 minute, 10 1|5 seconds.

Totalisator paid R105 for win, R31, R43, and R40 for places.

Betting: 3 Motrub and Cash Box, 4 the rest.—A. P.

ARE THEY ALL SWARAJISTS?

LALAJI'S SURVEY OF ELECTION RESULTS.

REPUDIATION OF OBSTRUCTIONIST POLICY.

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Lala Lajpat Rai, who returned to Lahore yesterday said:—On the whole, I consider the election results to be quite satisfactory. The Swarajists deserved success in Madras as they were fighting against class domination. Their success in Bengal is due to the repressive policy of the Government. In my judgment, Mr. Subashchandra Bose should not have been opposed. His election in his absence is a great triumph for the popular cause.

ARE THEY ALL RESPONSIVISTS?

I do not attach much importance to the Congress successes in Behar and Orissa as most of the men returned are frankly Responsivists though they have gone on the Congress ticket. No Changers' opposition this time has contributed considerably to the success of the Congress candidates. In fact, it is hardly fair to call the Behar Congressmen Swarajists, except in the technical sense.

In the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Punjab, the Swarajists have had almost a rout. In United Provinces so far they have lost all the Hindu seats in the Assembly except in the case of Pandit Motilal whose election was not contested. In the Punjab, no Hindu or Muslim Swarajist has so far succeeded for the Assembly. The Sikh Swarajists are not Swarajists at all because they have signed the Sikh League pledge before signing the Congress pledge. They are primarily bound by the former.

In the Central Provinces the Swarajists have this time only one seat in Bombay and Sindh they have won only two seats in the Assembly.

REPUDIATION OF SWARAJIST POLICY.

Coming to the Provincial Councils, the Swarajists have only two members in the Punjab Council both of whom have been elected by a narrow majority. The President and the General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have both been defeated by an overwhelming majority, the latter forfeiting his security deposit. In the remaining three States to 10 and in C. P. from 44 to 15 and in Bombay they have been reduced to 11. I hope the country has repudiated the policy of indiscriminate obstruction and walks out.—F. P.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

"LEADER'S" COMMENT ON OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

With reference to Lord Irwin's speech at Cawnpore at the session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Leader says: "We must again make a grievance of the official countenance given to the body that calls itself the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Its last annual session held at Cawnpore was visited not only by the Commerce and the Finance Members of the Government of India but by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor. Lord Irwin addressed the gathering in an important speech and the Finance Member took part in the proceedings. Our complaint is due to the circumstance that that body is not what it purports to be but is an association of only the British Chambers of Commerce in the country and the Indian Chambers are not admitted to its membership. It might as well be one of the exclusive English clubs in India. As long as this is so, we must protest against the heads and members of the Government treating it as they have been doing. They ought not to regard it as being more than a racial or sectional organisation. It cannot claim to speak for it and does not represent Indian opinion and as long as it shuts its doors against Indian Chambers, does not merit the attention which it has been receiving.—F. P.

RESERVED LABOUR SEATS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A packed meeting of the Dock Labourers of Bombay was held in the Hall of the Shree Raghunath Maharaj Mandir, Mandvi, on Monday, under the Presidentship of Mr. G. K. Borade to recommend to Government the names for the reserved labour seats in the Bombay Legislative Council. A resolution was passed unanimously recommending the names of Messrs. Ramchandra Gunaji Aher and Ganpatrao Vitoba Avate as their best candidates.

Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, the American Agriculturist, Expert and admirer of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who helped in the work of Santiniketan agricultural scheme has given a donation of Rs. 45,000 to Viswabharti for scientific agriculture.—F. P.

Men and Matters.

What are the distinguishing characteristics of the British race? It exists, as the Imperialists tell us, to do good to other people. But the Briton does not know what his great virtues are. A writer in the "Daily Express" obliges with the following information about them:

* * * *

"I believe that the English are the most unselfish and most altruistic people on earth. They have bestowed more blessings on mankind than any other race. They have led the whole world in politics, in industry, in science, in colonisation, and in all the achievements of civilisation. Their literature is the greatest in the world. No other race has produced a Shakespeare, but the English are ashamed of their Shakespeare!"

* * * *

A most altruistic people indeed! And that high soaring altruism is the reason for Sir Basil Blackett's obstinate persistence in favour of 1s. 6d. The Indian is simply a fool and does not understand it. The writer in the "Daily Express" further adds:

* * * *

"The English are the greatest people in the world, but they do not know it. They are incurably shy, incurably bashful and incurably humble. They have done more for the world than any other race, but they are ashamed to claim any credit or extort any thanks from anybody. They are helplessly inarticulate, and they are utterly lacking in self-conceit. A conceited Englishman is a paradox. The English are never happy unless they are underestimating and understating themselves."

* * * *

We are told all this by an Englishman and still "A conceited Englishman is a paradox"!

* * * *

In poetic and alliterative phraseology Reuter cables from Paris that Prince Carol of Roumania "breaking the silence which he had maintained amidst a babel of rumours," has emphatically repudiated that he had any idea of attempting a "coup d'etat."

* * * *

Whoever said he was a bad boy? Prince Carol says that his excellent relations with his parents have "never ceased." So everything should be well now in Roumania with the Prince Charming back again by the side of his parents.

* * * *

But there are busybodies in Europe who are likely to ask "when did the excellent relations of the Prince with his parents begin"?

* * * *

Sir Albion Banerji, ex-Diwan of Mysore found during his travels in the Far East that Japan took "a very lively interest" in India. That is true and we are well aware of it, in Bombay, particularly about Japan's lively interest in exporting yarn and textile fabrics to this country.

* * * *

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen has declared that "Chinese women are in many cases more militant than men." That is one explanation of China being engaged in interminable wars. Chinese women's wrath against foreign men will not, it seems, cease until they see that justice is done to China.

* * * *

The battle of the ratios has taken quite a new turn. The programme of deflation of the currency is being pushed on apace—we are told by the Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, that the currency has been further contracted by another five crores and that a further contraction to the extent of another fifteen crores within the next two weeks is in contemplation—these rushing tactics on the part of Blackett and Co. carry their own Nemesis with them; of course, if our whole currency system collapses we know what to expect—another Commission to tell us why it collapsed.

* * * *

The bad boy wrote on the blackboard:—"Our teacher is a donkey."

The other boys anticipated ructions when the schoolmaster arrived; but there were none. He merely wrote the word "driver" after "donkey" and school opened as usual.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

8th December.

Previous Closing Rate	12.44
To-day's Opening Rate	12.43
Difference	.02
To-day's Closing	12.37
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL MARKET

8th December.

Previous Closing Rate	6.58
To-day's Opening Rate	6.62
To-day's Closing Rate	6.65
Difference	+.07

Sewri closed to-day	
Khandi	245 4 0
Crop estimate	18,618,000
Ginning	14,645,000

LONDON SILVER & GOLD MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Dec. 26.

Spot 24 9/16 1 annas less.

Forward 24 9/16 1 annas less.

Gold Spot 4.4-11½ unchange.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.,

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

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Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—THIS PIONEER COLLEGE has thus maintained its brilliant record of TWENTY SIX YEARS.

X'MAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS

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MOHANLAL & CO.,

JEWELLERS

Ghia Mansions, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS REDUCED RATES

All Articles Genuine and Guaranteed

Awarded Gold Medal in 1912.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1926.

LET GAUHATI UNITE.

A year ago the Cawnpore session of the Congress gave the whole country a stimulating programme of work. The main resolution of the session laid down:

"The work in the country shall be directed to the education (of the people) in their political rights and training them to acquire the necessary strength and power of resistance to win those rights by carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress with special reference to popularising the spinning wheel and khaddar, promoting intercommunal unity, removal of untouchability, ameliorating the condition of the suppressed classes, and the removal of the drink and drug evils, and shall include the organisation of villages the capture of local bodies and the promotion of education on national lines and of labour, both industrial and agricultural, the adjustment of relations between employers and labour and between landlords and tenants and the general advancement of the national, economical, industrial and commercial interests of Indians both in India and Overseas."

We have quoted this part of the resolution at length to throw into relief the full measure of our failure in respect of the programme it laid down. The programme was given the foremost place because there were no two opinions on its merits. Every Congressmen believed in its potency in strengthening the nation and preparing it for any kind of mass action. It was for the sake of this programme and of unity that the No-Changers allowed the Congress to assume direct responsibility of work in the Councils. It is now nearly a year since the resolution in question was passed. But during the whole year the Congress has done practically nothing by way of constructive work. The failure is due to a large extent to the absorption of most Congressmen in the futile controversy about one detail of Council policy which policy itself is a lesser part of the Congress work. The unending quarrels about the acceptance of office have engendered a factious spirit which has made steady, organised, constructive work in the country almost impossible. It is the first and foremost task of the Gauhati Congress to ensure a vigorous resumption of the constructive programme.

No constructive work, however, is possible unless the present feud between the two wings of the Congress is finally laid at rest. To stop this feud is the next important task before the Gauhati session. The election results make it abundantly clear that each wing, pulling different ways, can do little; while both, pulling together, can give good battle to the bureaucracy. This should have been obvious to Congressmen even before the elections. It is fortunate that at least now many Congress leaders and Congress organs have realised the urgent need for and the possibility of a united Congress, and that, in some places, as in Bombay, even non-Congress members of Councils are making efforts to make common cause with Congress members with the object of offering a united front to the Government. It is more fortunate that constructive suggestions about the basis of unity in the Congress are offered by some Congress leaders. As the Congress controversy is solely round the question of acceptance of Ministery, it will be of interest to note the views on this question of the President of the Tamil Nadu Conference. It was not, the President said, that the Swarajists were afraid of assuming responsibilities or that they were unaware of the burning needs of the country. But it was futile, he said, for them to accept responsibilities without anything like adequate powers and resources to discharge those responsibilities. On what conditions the present ban on office could be lifted the President would leave to the Congress to decide. Towards the solution of the question, however, he suggested that "if more responsibility was given and full control of the exchequer of the provinces was also given, no one would be more willing to shoulder the responsibility than the Congressmen." This suggestion is more modest but slightly clearer than the Cawnpore resolution regarding the acceptance of office. Modest as the suggestion is, we would be glad if the whole Congress adopts it. As regards Government's acceptance of the condition, they should recognise that the condition is the minimum necessary for the proper discharge of ministerial responsibilities. Pending acceptance of the condition by Government, the Gauhati session may well permit Congressmen, while presenting a strong opposition to bureaucracy in all its activities which impede national progress, to help Ministries formed by Independents so long as the latter carry out the constructive programme of the Congress through the Councils.

In this connection it is interesting to note also the remarks of "Ditcher" in "Capital". He says that "diarchy in the Provinces, the essence of the Reforms, has received a staggering blow by the success of Madras where the non-co-operators now reign supreme." As regards the elections and the present situation in general, he says: "To put it in the mildest terms the verdict of the electorate is a fresh condemnation of the Reforms to work which were sheer self-stultification and abject servility.....How is the principle of obstruction to be countered? Simply by the early appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the political situation and frame a constitution which will enable us to take rank with Burdwan's prima donnas." The suggestions like those made by the President of the Tamil Nadu Conference or by "Ditcher" may not be wholly acceptable to all Congressmen. But if all those leaders who are anxious for unity in the Congress ranks offer their own suggestions for an honourable compromise both between the two wings of the Congress on the one hand and between the people and Government on the other the Gauhati Congress may yet be able to bring some order out of the present chaos. In all probability we shall have to fight on. But let it be a clean fight, not amongst ourselves, but against the common enemy.

SHIFTING ITS GROUND.

Foiled in its ridiculous efforts to pillory Mr. Jayakar as the enemy of unity, the "Indian National Herald" now shifts its ground, and asking Mr. Dadubhai Desai a series of questions in a manner as if he was an accused party who had to defend himself, elicits from him statements which are in direct contradiction to what he says in the "Chronicle" on the same day. His interview published in the "Herald" and his statement published in the "Chronicle" are an amusing illustration of how a person who is full of a most amiable anxiety to please everybody lands himself into difficulties. Mr. Dadubhai says in the "Chronicle": "Mr. Jayakar always expressed to me the advisibility of having a strong United Party and he advised that the differences, if any, might be cleared by joint discussion". He admits in his statement that when he and Mr. Pradhan discussed the matter together there was "no mention of forming two parties as rivals but to form a strong National Party including the Responsivists."

To any unbiassed observer it is clear that here were two members of the new Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Pradhan and Mr. Dadubhai Desai, each trying in his own way to form a strong United Party of Opposition. There was no question of conflicting or hostile interests grouping themselves into two separate camps at all. The distorted idea suggested itself to the "Herald" the moment it could ferret out a letter written by Mr. Jayakar to a friend. Mr. Dadubhai makes much in the columns of the "Herald" of the suggested pledge for the Party, and declares it was "not fair" to form a Party "on a pledge decided by a few people". But earlier in the interview he himself confesses that all this talk about a pledge is under discussion, and he forgets that Mr. Pradhan had set about forming a United Opposition before he had himself started his Party. Mr. Pradhan in his interview we published yesterday clearly stated that there was no idea of excluding the Swarajists from his party and Mr. Jayakar gave proof of his anxiety to secure the inclusion of the Swarajists by advising that the clause in the provisional draft of the pledge regarding the formation of a Ministry should be deleted. Mr. Dadubhai knows this. He states in his interview published in "Chronicle" that he had a discussion with Mr. Pradhan in Mr. Jayakar's room, that they both "discussed several points of view and, ultimately, it was agreed that Mr. Pradhan would see me again after his return from Gujerat." Again he admits that he met Mr. Pradhan on Tuesday in Mr. Jayakar's house "where the same points of difference were discussed and we are still hopeful that a strong Nationalist Opposition Party including the Swarajists and the Responsivists in the Council will be formed." He further admits that the programme of his own party as outlined in his letter is "simply provisional as stated in that letter itself, and I stated it to Mr. Pradhan also, and it could be altered by the Party as a whole at their meeting." He finally admits: "I am still hopeful that some understanding will be arrived at between the Responsivists and the New National Party and as Mr. Jayakar, who wants a strong National Party on the Opposition benches has promised his help, I think there would be no no difficulty now." And yet with all this knowledge and despite these admissions he rushes to the Press with what he describes as an appeal to the Responsivists the clear implication of which is that the latter are the main obstacle to the formation of a strong Opposition—an implication which in view of those admissions is as unworthy as it is unwarrantable. We ask Mr. Dadubhai if this is fair dealing with colleagues with whom he is carrying on negotiations about which he is so confident as to declare that "there would be no difficulty now". It is obvious that Mr. Dadubhai is not equal to the task of organising a party and that he has sadly bungled. Fortunately, we have strong reasons to believe that that task is being undertaken by more capable hands with every prospect of such success as to secure the formation of a strong and effective Opposition consisting of all the groups of Nationalists members. As for the "Herald" yellow journalism must live from one sensation to another, and to that journal, in the extremity of its plight for securing "copy", getting hold of a letter to a friend from Mr. Jayakar meant a great 'coup'. But the attempt to discredit Mr. Jayakar has again failed, as every attempt based on 'suppressio veri' and 'suggestio falsi' always will.

ADVANCEMENT OF PARSI LEARNING

There has been some cry of degeneration among the Parsis. It is contended that they no longer occupy the position of supremacy they held, at least in the Western Presidency. In business, it is said, they are backward, in Government offices they are inconspicuous and in the new Councils and the Assembly they do not bulk large enough. And the same growl is kept up regarding their physical degeneration. A close examination will prove the pessimism to be born of neurasthenia. If the Parsis no longer occupy the premier status it is not because they have retrograded but because the other communities have relatively progressed at a quicker rate. And as to business, it is slack the world over. With increasing education and special facilities for minor communities, facilities in which the Parsis have not participated, they naturally have made room for Hindus, Muslims and Christians. On the contrary, it strikes us that the virile minor community is advancing both in the appreciation of physical development and intellectual acquirement. The Parsi Physical Culture League has an encouraging record. In swimming, an art in which the Parsis would seem to have been pioneers, they give a remarkably good account of themselves and the exhibition by Messrs. Nowshirwan Dalal and Sorabji Governor of the other day, established we believe, a record. A remarkable feat of physical endurance, enterprise and capacity to resist severe privations which remains matchless in India, has been credited to scouter Davar, who crossed two continents and the desert of Sahara on a bicycle, extorting the admiration of six nations of Europe and four of Asia and Africa. We believe that the same upward course has been maintained by the Parsis in intellectual development. We have before us the "Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future life" by Dr. Jal Dastur Khersedji Pavry, M.A., Ph.D., of the Columbia University. The book belongs to the famous Indo-Aryan series edited by the renowned Prof. William Jackson. It is something of which the community has reason to be proud. Two more volumes in the series have been prepared by savants of this small community. The Avesta Litanies with their Pahalavi, Sanskrit, and Persian versions are made accessible to English readers by the eminent Dastur Dr. Dhalla of Sind. A Sanskrit drama has been translated by Mr. G. K. Nariman. Dr. Pavry's compact, lucid, and learned monograph challenges comparison with any production of original research issued in recent times from the West. The "apparatus criticus" is excellent. The perspicuous treatment of the subject reveals a penetrating study of numerous manuscripts and books in six languages, ancient and modern, Oriental and Western. And the result of disciplined erudition has been worthily printed and presented in an attractive form. The book unfolds the history of the Zoroastrian eschatology from the era of the Avesta, through the age of Pahalvi exegetes down to the age of the Persian interpreters. Dr. Pavry's authoritative production will be an efficient weapon in the hands of the progressive school which rejects the blind reverence paid to the letter of the Holy Writ and penetrates behind it to the spirit of pristine Zoroastrianism. We shall not be surprised if his conclusions regarding the futility of the costly ceremonials after the dead, arrived at in the light of cold learning, will not raise a hornet's nest round the head of the young priest, the worthy son of a staunch protestant father. It is for the Parsi community and those who would urge the rising generation along the path of rectitude and self-honour in religious research, to encourage the author of a book which bears the twin seal of traditional lore and occidental science.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

CHANGE IN CAPILATIST STRATEGY.

With the closing phases of the war in England between the coal-owners and the miners both sides are taking stock of the situation they find themselves in. The Capitalist Press is relieved that the owners have won the battle, but its remarks are not couched in tones of exultant victory. It realises that the victory over Labour is only temporary and some Conservative organs are busy preaching to British Capitalism the need for "conciliating" Labour. The Liberal Press is cautious in its comments as to the possibility of a lasting peace between the employer and employed in the coal industry. The "Nation and Athenaeum" for example, notes how the Mining Association's efforts during the negotiations for a settlement "for obtaining drastic reductions in the minimum wage" are significant of the mentality which dominates it—"a mentality which looks back to the old days rather than forward to the new." It warns the mine-owners that their interest really lies "in securing friendly relations with the Miners' Associations and in refraining from pushing their present advantage to the point of an irreconcilable antagonism."

Empire Development

The speeches on the Conservative side during the debate on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's vote of censure on the Baldwin Government which was to be moved by him yesterday will show whether this advice about not pushing their advantage too far is appreciated by the representatives of the owners in Parliament, but the Labour papers are under no illusions as to what British Capitalism is now set upon achieving. "The strategy of the employing class, particularly in this country," says the "Daily Herald," "has been to urge more production and to press for lower wage costs so as to be able to compete successfully in what markets there were." But now one section of Capitalism is keen on "large scale amalgamations and undertakings designed to eliminate internal competition," while another section pins its faith on the "development of the British Empire as an economic unit." This section realises that the Dominions can no longer be "kept subservient to British needs" and that "the day is passing when sentiment can hold them." The British Imperialists' idea is, therefore, to forge "an effective economic link within the Empire." This is what Mr. Bruce, the Australian Premier, is eagerly striving for in association with kindred spirits in England.

A Wide-Awake Attitude.

The "Daily Herald" says that this "fumbling after new policies" by Capitalism all over the world should be closely watched by the forces of Labour. Labour must make up its mind definitely on the issues raised in this connection. "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" warns the working class against the "Hidden Front." It remarks that during the war there were three fronts: the air front, the surface front, and the subterranean front. But Labour has to fight to-day against the "front of secret spying and seduction," which sows suspicion in its "very head and heart." It must not fall a prey to the inducements of Capitalism when the latter changes its strategy.

Another Language.

The British interests are now getting convinced that Chinese Nationalism is quite efficient enough to boycott their goods with complete success. British Capitalism, therefore, thinks it better to change its strategy in China and the "Saturday Review" voices this changed attitude fully and frankly. It has discovered that "Europeans can exist in China without extra-territorial rights" and it is very angry with the Peking Government for its incompetency. "Clearly," so runs its severe judgment upon that Government. "European Powers cannot continue to deal with a Government which is strong enough to treat its foreign obligations as "scraps of paper" while it is too weak to keep its own country in order." And the "Saturday Review" advises the Powers "to transfer their recognition to the much more drastic but much more efficient Government of Canton."

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN FIJI A BITTER EXPERENCE.

(BY C. C. CHATTAR SINGH).

LANTOKA, FIJI.

Our countrymen in India are perhaps not aware how for several years the Fiji Indians have been harassed and maltreated. The cost of living being enormously high and their earning insufficient even to enable them to live from hand to mouth the Indian labourers after making repeated representations to their employers were obliged to go on strike on the 12th February, 1921, and continue the struggle for about six months when they were again compelled to eat humble pie. This was the second and perhaps the last strike in the history of Fiji.

No sooner did the strike spread from one District to another than the Government began in right earnest to enrol volunteers and special constables and make preparations on a grand scale.

Arms and ammunitions were distributed by the Government in every European house and special constables were enrolled in their hundreds and stationed in the various districts fully armed.

There were no end of threats issued from the different quarters.

No useful purpose will be served now by going into detail as to how the poor labourers were forced to return to work at much less a wage than what they were getting previous to the strike. The deportation of their only leader, Basist Muni, the humiliation of the Raju Commission and the various misdeeds of the C.S.R. Company and the Government of Fiji are too ugly and numerous to mention.

Bullying and Intimidation.

I may quote an article published in the 'Pacific Age' under the signature of one Theo. D. Riaz who, I may add, is an anti-Indian and whose propaganda has been directed for the last few years in pressing for "White Settlement" and the wholesale compulsory repatriation of the Indians from Fiji. He says:—

"The only cases of intimidation I have heard of are those where the C. S. R. Company has used threats towards the cane-growers both Europeans and Asiatics. No 1 is the case of some planters who were in Sydney at the commencement of the strike; they on their return to Fiji told other planters that the Managing Director (of the C. S. R.) had given 'warning' that any planter who ran counter to the Company would be 'dealt' with. 2. The Company threatened the Indian cane-growers that if their countrymen did not return to work for the Company, the Company would not accept their cane for crushing. 3. The Company threatened one Chinese cane-grower (with some 2500 tons of cane to cut) that if he were to pay 3|- per day to Indians the Company would not accept his cane for crushing, yet they agreed to him paying Chinaman £1 per week and food. 4. The Company has also intimated through the planters' association that those cane growers who support the Company in the present trouble, in the matter of paying wages in accordance with a list submitted to them by the Company, will probably receive the 10|- bonus for all cane standing over from 1920.

Can one think of more contemptible examples of bullying and intimidation—not to mention racial persecution—than the examples above referred to?

A Warning to Future Emigrants.

I myself was told by two influencial European planters that they were prepared to give as much as 5|- per day to their Indian labourers but the Company would not let them.

The labourers who were getting 2|6 per day prior to the strike, on seeing that the Company backed by the Government were bent on breaking the strike at any cost and that their leader and protector was already deported, had no alternative but to return to work at 1|8 per day!

Where the Government and the Company are one and the same what else can you expect than subjugation and it is for

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Correct Attitude.

In his annual message to the Congress, President Coolidge made a reference to the Peking Tariff Conference and to the American attitude towards China in words to which Chinese Nationalism cannot take the slightest objection. America, he said, was prepared to resume negotiations regarding the revision of the Tariffs whenever a Government representing the Chinese people and acting on their behalf presented itself. Throughout the interneeine conflicts America, he declared, had maintained an attitude of strict neutrality. This America has done in letter and in spirit and that is why she is not hated in China to the extent that Britain is. In fact but for the attacks from brigand hordes on American property in China, American interests are in no danger of destruction. Possibly this is because America does not advocate a gun-boat policy in China.

Viceroy's Speech.

In a long speech at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers at Cawnpore, Lord Irwin made an elaborate review of the position of Indian trade and commerce. Whether it was because the speech was made before a predominantly European body or for any other reason, it was far different from what it would have been if made by an Indian who fully realised India's trade disabilities. Lord Irwin stressed the Empire point of view most. An Indian would have stressed the Indian point of view. Lord Irwin noted "with some regret that the proportion of our imports coming from England is on the decline, while the figures show that our trade with the Dominions is stationary." To many Indians the regret is, and will be till India has a respected place in the Empire, that the boycott of British goods is not yet seriously begun. "We ourselves," Lord Irwin went on to say, "have derived great benefit from the work of our Indian Trade Commissioner in London, and if any Dominion or colony wishes at any time to send a trade agent to India, it may rest assured we shall do all that lies in our power to assist and facilitate his work." This is at once a general invitation to the Colonies and a challenge to India.

British Bias.

Lord Irwin betrayed his British bias also in his references to the proposed currency legislation. He did not, indeed, in so many words say how the stabilising of the rupee at 18d. would give him less reason to regret the decline in British imports. But, realising the value of an influential body like the Associated Chambers in the Government's currency campaign against the country, Lord Irwin lavished profuse praise on the Currency Commission, and its recommendations. The Viceroy only played the partisan when he dogmatically asserted that the attempt to stabilise the rupee was "now fully justified by the experience of the last two years." We are not a little surprised at Lord Irwin's other assertion that "the acceptance of the gold standard on the lines proposed will mean the attainment by India of a goal for which she has been striving for the last generation." It is not merely a gold standard but gold currency as well that has been demanded by the country for a generation and more. Official reports have recognised this demand and it was even accepted by the Government of India. But the Secretary of State turned down the proposal for reasons too well-known to Indians. Those very reasons have prevailed upon the latest Commission to recommend a sham gold standard and to lay down that gold "must not circulate at first and it need not circulate ever." The Commission has practically sidetracked the country's demand—a fact which even Lord Irwin cannot conceal. But we must not forget that Lord Irwin is a nominee of the British and not a representative of Indians.

School Theatricals.

The excellent enacting of the little play "Abou Hassan, the Wag" by the pupils of the New High School for Girls reminds one once again how much artistic sense lies latent in our little boys and girls and what little attempt is made in most schools to develop that talent. Considering that the play is written in a foreign language full self-expression in which is extremely difficult, the zest and spontaneity with which the school girls entered into the spirit of the characters they personated, do credit to themselves and their tutors. To cultivate full self-expression and to deepen interest in classic literature, school authorities will do well to follow the example of Sir Rabindranath Tagore in his Bolpur school and give much more attention to the dramatic art than they do at present. And a little experiment will show that for this purpose the student's mother tongue is infinitely superior to the most polished foreign language.

A Growing Danger.

The tenants living in Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Girgaon, who brought to the notice of the Corporation the grossly insanitary surroundings of the place have done a public service in ventilating a grievance which unfortunately is voiced by tenants in many other localities. But they express their dissatisfaction only among themselves, instead of taking the wise and proper step of at once writing to the Corporation about it. Very often the fear of being victimised by the landlords in revenge for this unpleasant publicity of their neglect deters the tenants. But the Corporation ought to encourage the practice of receiving such grievances, and it must come down heavily upon all attempts on the part of its executive to keep back complaints of this type. It came out during the Corporation debate regarding the complaint from the Bhageshwar Bhuvan tenants that an attempt was made by the executive to shelve every chance of the letter being put up for the Corporation's notice, because its language was unpalatable to the officers of the Health Department. We imagine it would be. Unless the Corporation is alive to the need for exacting better work from this Department in the matter of proper supervision and compulsory enforcement of sanitary rules, Bombay will obtain the unenviable reputation of being a dirty and filthy city.

UNITED OPPOSITION.

PROMINENT MEMBERS FAVOUR UNITY.

A SHEER MISUNDERSTANDING.

We understand on good authority that the alleged hitch between the Bombay Council Nationalist Party of Mr. Dadubhai Desai and Mr. G. B. Pradhan's new Party, exists only in the minds of people who are anxious, like the "Indian National Herald" to prevent common action by the majority of elected members of the Bombay Legislative Council. Both Mr. Desai and Mr. Pradhan have said in their interviews published in these columns, that each party in opposition has got a membership of nearly twenty members of the Council. There is no reason to suppose that forty members have joined the Opposition just yet; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that a part of membership is common to both the parties. This speaks volumes against the insinuations in which "The Herald" has so recklessly indulged. Neither Mr. Dadubhai's party nor Mr. Pradhan's party has put forward any final programme on which the opposition can be based and worked. The measures suggested are only tentative and there seems to be a keen desire on the part of the members on both sides to unite in a single effective opposition on a commonly accepted broad basis. That the members of the Bombay Council Nationalist Party should oppose all fresh taxation is only a personal view of Mr. Dadubhai Desai. We understand from most reliable sources that Dr. Paranjpye's efforts to secure Ministership, have no connection whatsoever with Mr. Pradhan's new Party. The readers will be able, by this time, to read through the fulminations of the "Herald" and to understand the issue in its proper aspects. Responsible members in both the quarters, have thrown themselves heart and soul to undo the effects of misunderstanding and to bring about unity between the two parties so as to ensure a United Opposition in the Council.

UNITED OPPOSITION IN COUNCIL.

M. DADUBHAI DESAI'S APPEAL

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai asks us to publish the following:—

As the organizing Secretary of the Bombay Council Nationalist party I hasten to make this public appeal to all patriotic members of the Legislative Council, more especially to the Responsivist group who have so far virtually kept aloof from joining this party.

I beg of them to search their hearts and examine very critically the constitution under which this party has come into being and side by side with the pledge which Responsivists have drafted for the purpose as they say of forming one united opposition. Under the constitution of my party there is room for different groups to come together and form one united opposition. On the other hand, a party that is proposed to be formed on the basis of the pledge referred to must necessarily exclude the Swarajists group altogether. Under the constitution of my party a member who has been returned on a party ticket will be free to vote as he likes whenever there is a mandate of his particular party or that question. But practical experience of the working of the Bombay Legislative Council has clearly demonstrated that such cases will be extremely rare, and for all practical purposes all the groups constituting my party will work together united ly day after day in the Legislative Council. Is it then fair and conducive to the interests of the Presidency to make any attempt to keep out such a large and influential body as the Swarajists are?

Besides, it will be noticed that the Responsivists have come on a party ticket and they too will be free to vote as they like in a matter on which they have received a mandate from their party. That being so the only way to bring together the different groups is to have this freedom, occasion for which as I have already mentioned might once arise in a blue moon

I have also to invite the attention of those to whom this letter is addressed that another clause in the constitution provides that a question of a communal character will not be made a party question; this will enable different communities to come together and be united without any friction. I would, therefore, appeal to my Responsivist friends to give up their endeavour to form another party under the so-called pledge and to realize that the effect of a second party would necessarily be to weaken the opposition. May I, therefore, appeal through you, Mr. Editor, to the Responsivist leaders, and particularly Mr. Jayakar, to use all their influence to induce their group to join the Bombay Council National Party.

MADRAS COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

CHANCES OF MR. RAZU.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

So far 27 nominations have been made to the Madras Legislative Council. If these nominations had been made with the sole idea of strengthening the Ministry in office the Governor could not have made a better choice. But the principle underlying the nominations is quite different and judged by that test, the Governor, it must be said, has failed in his duty to give proper or effective representation to the Minorities.

The Council meets on the 14th, when the councillors will take the oath of allegiance and elect their President. The Swarajists who are meeting on the 12th will probably put forward Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Razu as the their candidate and with the support of the Independents he is bound to be returned. What the attitude of the Swarajists towards the Independent Ministry will be, it is yet too early to speculate upon though this matter is likely to be considered at the party meeting on the 12th. The final decision will, in all probability, be taken only after the Gauhati Congress.

VICEROY AND MONEY BILLS,

BRITISH GOVT.'S STUBBORN ATTITUDE.

PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR PARTY'S DECISION.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

A special cable to "New India" states that as the Government had refused to give the pledge that the Viceroy would not certify money vote for India's portion of the salaries of the Judicial Committee, over the heads of the Indian Legislative Assembly the Parliamentary Labour Party has decided not to support the Judicial Committee Bill.

Labour members will have a free vote.—F. P

IND AN APPEALS BEFORE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the Commons to-day replying to Mr. Buchanan, the Attorney General said that thirty-eight Indian appeals were heard by the Judicial Committee in the past six months and one hundred and thirty-seven appeals remained for disposal.—Reuter.

PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

BARISAL, Dec. 8.

The Satyagraha prisoners in Barisal Jail are reported to have gone on hunger strike from yesterday morning.—Free Press.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

MOVE IN CONSERVATIVE CIRCLES.

CALCUTTA Dec. 8.

The "Forward's" London cable states that there is a strong move in Conservative circles for the announcement of the appointment of the Indian Royal (Reforms) Commission by the middle of next year.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8

The Council of the All-India Muslim League has resolved to convene the next annual session of the League at Delhi on 29th 30th and 31st December and has elected Mr. Abdul Jadir, Barrister-at-Law of Lahore to preside over it.—A. P.

SELF-HELP THE BEST.

POONA, Dec. 8.

"The future of the workers lies in the hands of the workers themselves", declared the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw of the International Textile Workers Deputation addressing the members of the Postal Union yesterday. The deputation left to-day for Sholapur en route to Madras.—A. P

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

BARODA, Dec. 8.

Her Highness the Maharani Chimanbai Gaekwad has consented to preside over the All-India Women's Conference to be held in January next, if the dates of the Conference are fixed conveniently.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENT MINISTRY.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPORT.

MADRAS, Dec 7.

Speaking at Coimbatore, Swami Venkatachlam Chetty, a Swarajist member the Madras Council and ex Mayor of Madras defined the attitude of the Swarajists towards the Independent Ministry. He said the Swaraj Party would not support the Independents till they behaved properly. Swarajist support to the Independents will depend upon the support of the Independents to the Swarajist programme The Independasts would have the support and goodwill of the Swarajists to the extent they would accommodate themselves to the national demand. He thought the first thing they should do was to lay down their policy with regard to drink. They should next take up the question of nationalising education.—F. P.

COMBINED TEAM'S RECOVERY

WAZIR ALI IN FLYING COLOURS.

NAZIR ALI PLAYS HAVOC WITH LEATHER.

BROWN'S SPLENDID PERFORMANCE.

Hindu-Muslim XI	.. ..	1st Innings	167
M. C. C.	.. ..	,, ,,	324
Hindu-Muslim XI	.. ..	2nd Innings (for 4 wkts.)	148

The M. C. C. had made 161 runs for the loss of 3 wickets on Tuesday when the stumps were drawn. Resuming the game on Wednesday the visitors made 234 for the loss of 9 wickets (Parsons contributing 48, Astill 29 and Tate 21) before lunch was taken.

Resuming after lunch on Wednesday, Parsons was dismissed for 48 and Astill 29, but the last pair of Brown and Mercer made a great stand and a little after 3 p.m. the pair, without separations carried the score to 314 to which Brown had contributed his useful quota of 70, and Mercer 27.

Before the tea interval the side was dismissed for 324.

With 157 runs behind on the result of the first innings and with barely an hour and three quarters to wipe off the deficit, the combined team began their second venture. Jai was dismissed with only two runs, but Wazir Ali played admirably and remained unbeaten with a score of 67. When the stumps were drawn for the day, the combined team had scored 148 for 4 wickets.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

The second day's play of the match between the M.C.C. and the combined Hindu-Muslim Eleven provided excitement and thrills in plenty. The feature of the day was the excellent bowling of Nazir Ali, which would certainly have trundled out the M.C.C. for a comparatively poor score had it not been for a brilliant last wicket stand between Brown and Mercer. Nazir Ali kept a perfect length and the speed with which he came off the pitch proved a danger to batsmen at all times. But Nazir Ali was badly let down by poor fielding in the slips—and elsewhere—where several catches were missed. Despite this he captured six wickets at a cost of 128 runs. Godambe also bowled very well, his analysis reading three wickets for 60 runs. These two bowled unchanged throughout the morning and the fact that only 113 runs were added to the overnight score of 121 runs, speaks volumes for the quality of their bowling. Nazir Ali at times had five men in slips and if all the catches offered had been accepted, it is a matter of conjecture whether the score would have reached 200.

Parsons and Astill the overnight batsmen resumed the M.C.C. innings on Wednesday morning and with cautious play carried the score to 164 when Parsons was smartly stumped. The pair should have been separated before, but Astill courted the affections of fortune with success and was repeatedly missed. Parsons played with easy freedom though taking no risks, and the runs came pretty steadily off his bat. Tate came out in a scoring mood and without further delay set out to punish the bowling. He hit some good fours but over eagerness proved his downfall for when he tried to lift Godambe out of the ground the ball did not go as far as he had intended and Jai held it on the verge of the ground. Brown who had partnered Tate took some time to settle down and while the latter was doing the scoring, he was content to play the ball back to the bowler. But when Earle and Boyes were sent back with the addition of only six runs Brown rose to the occasion and warmed up to his work. His partnership with Chichester constable realised twenty-six runs but the latter's habit of "nibbling" at the bumping deliveries of Nazir Ali proved fatal and he had to retire. And now came the partnership of the day. Mercer joined Brown and by lunch time the pair had carried the score to 234. They resumed after the interval and the crowd was treated to one of the most interesting and scientific last wicket partnership possible. Brown would take the brunt of the bowling and when the last ball arrived, he would sneak a single in daring though clever fashion. Try as the fielders would they could not catch him napping and though Nazir Ali sometimes prevented from stealing the over—which was very rare—the pair could not be separated Vithal rang on his changes frequently, but to no purpose. They hit placed and stole runs, and the score mounted up rapidly until a hundred had been added, shortly after which Brown was caught by Joshi off Naidu's. It was a magnificent partnership and it was good cricket. Brown had at least proved that he was a valuable batsman and one who could shape well in a tight corner. Mercer also deserves great praise. In fact he was one of the few who played, Nazir Ali correctly. The closing score was 324 runs.

The requiring 157 runs to wipe off the deficit and having an hour and three quarters to play the combined Eleven began their second venture, Jai and Wazir Ali being the opening batsmen. Jai was dismissed when only two runs had been scored, but Wazir Ali played a sound innings and was unbeaten with a score of 67 at the end of the match. It was a totally different Wazir Ali from the one who had scored ten runs in an hour on the previous day. As had been stated in these columns he had shown by little incidents in his first display that he was a batsman who could score, and at his second venture he justified this. With a freedom, which was pleasing to see, he got hold of the bowling from the beginning and scored steadily all round the wicket, Naidu began well but an overpowering desire to score-boundaries proved his undoing. He did actually hit two of them but in attempting another he misjudged the ball and was held by Tate at leg. Deodhar's was a pleasing innings which was made of pretty leg shots and late cuts. Godambe, who remained unbeaten with Wazir Ali, played confidently for his runs. The closing score was 148 runs for 4 wickets the match thus ending in a draw.

WEDNESDAY'S GAME.

MISSED CATCHES.

Parsons and Astill resumed the M.C.C. innings on Wednesday morning. Nazir Ali being entrusted with the attack from the Bori Bunder end. Parsons faced the bowling and glanced the ball for one. Godambe bowled from the other end. A few singles followed and then Astill was let off in slip by Deodhar. Astill sent the fast bowler to the leg boundary and then put him into the gully for a single. Nazir Ali was bowling well and giving the batsmen a lot to think about. Parsons poked him to short leg but Gulam Mahomed was not near enough, and Astill received another life in slips at the hands of Deodhar. A series of singles sent up 150 and Astill greeted this by sending the fast bowler to the boundary past cover. Astill was not comfortable at all and some of his strokes were risky. He managed to get a force by touching Nazir Ali over first slip's head to the boundary. Parsons opened his shoulders to Godambe whom he lifted on to the pavilion, but the bowler had his revenge in the same over by getting him stumped by Navle (164-4-8). Tate joined clean bowled by Godambe in his next over Astill at the wicket but the latter was (165-5-29). Brown succeeded him and played out the over. A good length ball from the fast bowler was turned to the leg-boundary by Tate and he let Brown face the bowling by taking a single. Brown opened his account with a single and then Tate hit Nazir Ali to the screen in the next over.

NAZIR ALI BOWLS WELL.

Nazir Ali was still bowling splendidly but he was badly let down by catches being dropped. The batsman celebrated this by smacking the bowler to the square boundary and then obtained another four by lifting the ball over his shoulder with an extraordinary stroke. At the other end he drove Godambe to the tents. Brown played out a maiden over from Nazir Ali but lost his partner in the next over when Tate attempted to lift Godambe out of the ground, Jai holding him on the boundary line. (188-6-21). Earle was next man to bat and opened with a single.

A COLLAPSE.

Brown played out the over and Earle then faced Godambe. He played the first ball to cover for one and allowed his colleague to take the rest of the over. In Nazir Ali's next over a fast bumping one went off the hitter's hand into Navle's hands (194-7-2) Boyes did not stay long as Godambe brought off a good low catch just off the ground (194-8-0) Chichester-Constable hit the fast bowler to the leg-boundary, and Brown hoisted the second century by treating Godambi's last ball in like manner.

BROWN STANDS FAST.

With the new ball, the fast bowler bowled a maiden over to Constable. Three singles were scored off the next bowler and a leg-bye in Nazir Ali's bowler realised four runs. By pulling the fast bowler to the leg-boundary, Brown caused 210 to appear. The cricket became slow now. Brown scored two with a neat leg-glance and then stole the next over with a hard run single Navle completely missing the wicket at a few yards range. Brown placed Nazir Ali to leg for a single, but in nibbling at a bumping one Constable touched it into Navle's hands (220-9-8) Mercer

(Continued on next page.)

'CHARKA" THE ONLY SALVATION,

HAVOC OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

ACHARYA RAY'S EVIDENCE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

"On mature consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the Charkha is the only machinery which can be brought home to the door of every peasant in the hamlet. In short, the spinning wheel and its accessory, handloom, can, par excellence, be called home Industry of Bengal or for the matter of that, the whole of India" said Sir P. C. Ray in a written statement giving evidence before the Agricultural Commission. Half a century ago, said Sir P. C. Ray every village was a self-contained republic with its community of peasants, weavers, blacksmiths and carpenters, specially for construction of the country boats for inland navigation. There was plenty of food and milk and prosperity reigned over the land. All this has changed now. Manchester piece goods and imported cutlery and steamships have deprived the occupation of village artisans with disastrous results. There were 82 jute mills on the banks of Hooghly but they gave employments to five lakhs of people with Bangaless being barely 5 per cent. With the extension of jute cultivation, there has been encroachment on the village commons of pastures bringing in deterioration of cattle with the result that 95 per cent. of infants suffered from malnutrition.

Regarding agricultural education, his considered opinion was, said Sir P. C. Ray that unless compulsory primary education was introduced there was no use having research institutes in Pusa and elsewhere from which very little benefit was derived by illiterate peasantry.

Continuing his evidence before the Agricultural Commission, Sir, P. C. Ray said that the Bengal peasants were hopelessly in debt. They carried on the burden of debt not only from year to year but from generation to generation. Their hearth had deteriorated frightfully due to malaria. Absentism of the intelligentsia, and the Zemindars from the villages was the principal cause of this deterioration A resident landlord, he said, was always a blessing even if he was an extortionist.

Lord Linlithgow: Next time, when any of my tenants complain, I will remember your advice. (Laughter).

Referring to the apathy of Indians towards industrialism, Sir P. C. Ray said they, specially the England returned were the worst enemies of Swadeshi articles and adopted all the vices of the West without imbibing its good qualities. In matter of research in chemistry, Bengalee students had great capacity and their work compared favourably with any research paper published in Europe and America.—F. P.

SIR P. C. RAY AT BEZWADA.

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

A Bezwada message says that Sir P. C. Ray arrived there on Saturday and stayed with the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University. The Municipal Council of Bezwada presented him with an address after which Sir P. C. Ray delivered a lecture in the course of which he deprecated the present system of University education and pleaded for vernacularisation of studies and popularisation of Khaddar.—A. P.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

THE SOLE SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM.

BERNARES, Dec. 8.

The First U. P. Provincial Political Sufferers' Conference was held at Kashipur (Nainital) in the U. P. Political Conference's pandal. Mr. Ramsaran Singh welcomed the delegates. Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon presided.

SOLE SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM.

In course of his presidential address Mr. Tandon said that all political workers must be prepared for suffering. Freedom could not be achieved through resolutions of the Assembly and the Councils, nor through favour of Government. No Government could give freedom. They could hinder but could not help. We cannot beat Government with their own weapons. The bogey of Hindu interests was raised by persons who flattered Europeans and lived not Hindu lives from morning to night. He appealed for carrying on the constructive programme as the sole support for economic and political freedom of the land.

WANTED SELFLESS WORKERS.

Mr. Sampurnanand moved that the Conference draws the attention of all political prisoners to the fact that the main necessity of the country is for true selfless workers to prepare the country for freedom's battle whose stage is mass Satyagraha. In this political prisoners can naturally take a leading part and the Conference hopes that they shall like soldiers engage themselves in constructive work and propagate true feelings of patriotism". Mr. Sampuranand said, sustained courageous action was necesary for the fight will be continuous against Government. We need discipline and must not confuse self-will as principle. Political prisoners must have humility. Hindus and Muslims cannot save their religions by mutual fighting and flattering Government.

Babu Shivprasad Gupta seconding said we have forgotten the many who have died for the country. Even their names are unknown. But we must pay our meed of praise to them.

The resolution was passed unanimously. A Committee of 10 persons was formed to frame rules of the Conference to devise ways and means for carrying out the said resolution.—F. P.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

CONFERENCE TO ASSIST DEPUTATION.

ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER OF SYMPATHY.

MADRAS, Dec. 8.

A cable from Durban to the "Hindu" reports that an emergency conference was held for deciding the course of action towards the Indian Delegation headed by Sir Muhammad Habibulla Sahib. The Conference appointed a committee to prepare a statement to assist the Indian Deputation.

FULL CITIZENSHIP DEMANDED.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in opening the Conference observed that the 19th instant should be observed as a day of prayer. He also spoke demanding full citizenship rights.

ARCHBISHOP'S SYMPATHY.

A letter of sympathy from the Archbishop of Canterbury was also read at the Conference.—F. P.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL DIVORCE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The House of Commons to-day passed without discussion the third reading of the Indian and Colonial Divorce Bill. A number of amendments relating to the domicile and financial status of the applicants were rejected.—Reuter's Special.

AIR TRAGEDY AT MARTLESHAM.

FLYING OFFICER KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Flying officer Gilbert Wheatley, formerly of India, was killed to day at Martlesham in Suffolk. His aeroplane crashed from five-thousand feet. An neat witness stated that both wings suddenly appeared to come apart from the fuselage and the undercarriage fell on the ground, leaving the wings floating for a short time in air.—Reuter's Special.

TRAGEDY AT BERNE.

MONKS OVERWHELMED BY AN AVALANCHE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Berne.—An avalanche overwhelmed ten monks from the hospice of Great St. Bernard who were skiing near the monastery. Five have been carried away and three killed.—Reuter's Special.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LADY NOVELIST

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

Search is being made for Mrs. Agaitha Christie, the well-known writer of detective stories who has been missing since Friday evening. Mrs. Christie left her home at Sunningdale in Berkshire in her motorcar and was last seen in it the same evening at Newlands Corner on Surrey Downs. The next morning the car was found abandoned at the same spot. Mrs. Christie recently had a nervous breakdown. The downs have been thoroughly scoured and to-day aeroplanes were seen flying low over wooded country. When night fell the search was still fruitless.—B. O. W.

RESULT OF ITALO-ALBANIAN PACT

YUGO-SLAVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Belgrade.—The Yugo-Slavian Cabinet has resigned in order to draw attention to its protest to Europe against the recently concluded Italo-Albanian pact which provides for the maintenance of the Albanian status quo and undertakes to submit the unsettled questions to arbitration.

The pact is attacked on the ground that it was signed behind Yugo-Slavia's back and was disloyal to all Balkan states, especially Yugo-Slavia, and Italian interference in the Balkan affairs is resented.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The King has approved of appointment of Sir Stanley Fisher as Chief Justice of Ceylon.—Reuter's Special.

The King has approved of the appointment of Sir Sydney Nettleton as Chief Justice of Gibraltar.—Reuter's Special.

A Santiniketan message says that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left Port Said on December 3, and arrives in Colombo on December 19. A Public Reception is being organised by the citizens of Calcutta to welcome home the "Spiritual Ambassador of modern India".

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Washington.—In his annual message to the Congress, President Coolidge pleads for economy. but suggests that a portion of the Budget Surplus estimated at 251 millions dollars should be used to reduce the burden of taxation. He says, the customs receipts for the present fiscal year are estimated at over 615 million dollars which is a record. He points out that sixty-five per cent. of the imports are duty free. The United States has admitted a greater volume of free imports than any other country except Britain and in view of the agitation for reduction of tariffs there does not seem to be a very large field within the area of American imports wherein probable reductions will be advantageous to foreign goods. Sufficient funds have been pledged to finance storage and carrying of four million bales of cotton, but on method for meeting the situation will be adequate which does not contemplate the reduction of about one-third acreage in the coming year. The Rubber industry in the Philippines should be encouraged.

PEKING TARIFF CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Peking Tariff Conference, he says: "We are prepared to resume negotiations wherever a government representing Chinese people and acting on their behalf presents itself. The fact that constant warfare between the contending Chinese factions has rendered it impossible to bring these negotiations to a successful conclusion is a matter for deep regret. Throughout the conflicts, we have maintained a position of very careful neutrality. Our naval vessels in the Asiatic waters, pursuant to the treaty of rights, have been used only to protect American citizens."

President Coolidge concludes by saying that the report of Ex territoriality Commission is being studied with a view to determining the United States policy in the future.—Reuter.

EXPORTATION OF COAL.

PERMITS NO LONGER NEEDED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the Commons, the Minister of Mines stated that permits would no longer be required for the exportation of coal except anthracite and coke which depended upon the state of stocks.—Reuter.

SUBSTAN CUTS IN COAL PRICS.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

A substantial cut in coal prices which the reopening of mines and the resumption of work by 700,000 miners have made possible became effective to-day when the retail prices of household coal were reduced according to qualify from fourteen to nineteen shillings per ton. It is understood that the position at the collieries is such that restrictions on export of coal will now be withdrawn but some control will be maintained temporarily regarding shipments abroad of anthracite and coke. Places are being found in mines as rapidly as possible for men applying for work. It is estimated that an additional one hundred thousand miners will restart this week.—B. O. W.

BRITISH NAVAL PARTIES WITH-DRAWN FROM HANKOW

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Shanghai.—A message from Hankow says that British naval landing parties have been withdrawn at the request of the Chinese authorities who guarantee integrity of the British concession. A platoon of marines remain on shore for ordinary guard duty.

A telegram from Kuling, a mountain resort twenty miles inland of Kiukiang, says that all is quiet. and there is no need for anxiety regarding the four hundred British and Americans there.—Reuter.

BUSINESS NORMAL AT HANKOW.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

Hankow press telegrams state naval pickets were yesterday withdrawn from the British concession to vessels in the river. Foreigners are conducting normal business without interference and negotiations are proceeding between employers and unions.—B. O. W.

LORD BRIKENHEAD ON BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

Lord Birkonhead in a speech last night declared it was not and never had been the policy of the Britsh Government to engage in a war with China. Governments object had been firstly to protect the lives and intetests of English people harmlessly and usefully living in China under the assurance given by the former authority of that country and secondly as far as was possible by pacific and persuasive methods to safe-guard the great trade interests Britain posessed there.—B. O. W.

TAXATION IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

A detailed statement to parliament by the financial secretary to the treasury shows that the amount per head of the population raised by taxation and expended on public services is 375 shillings and six pence. Of this 162 shillings is applied to national debt services and 110 shillings to civil estimates. Defence services cost fiftyfour shillings per head. The balance is accounted for by other consolidated fund charges customs and excise and postal services.—B. O. W.

DUKE OF YORK INVITED TO AUSTRALIA.

LUNCHEON IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec 7 7.

The Duke and Duches of York were guests to-day of the Australia and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London. Mr. Bruce proposing the toast to them said that their welcome to Australia would surpass any anticipation they might have formed because the people of Australia realised that the Duke was a personal representative of the King who represented the unity of the Empire, and also that the Duke was a sportsman and true democrat especially devoted to the cause of the rising generation of Great Britain on which the development of the Empire depended.

The Duke of York replying dwelt on the eagerness with which he and the Duchess were looking forward to the visit. The Imperial Conference, the Duke said, had brought to London their Prime Ministers and Ministers who had hardly seen Great Britain at its best, but the old country far from being done would come through triumphant.—Reuter's Special.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

A YEAR OF DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's report for the year ended 30th September last shows a credit balance of 919,000 sterling compared with 955,000 sterling in the previous year. 274,000 sterling has been placed in reserve for redemption of debentures and 123,000 sterling has been carried forward.

The report mentions that "Moldavia" has been converted to an oilburner and it is proposed similarly to convert "Narkunda" and "Naldera" as soon as possible. The Company's business in China has been greatly interfered with but it is considered that things will improve soon. As regards the Dompany's Indian affairs the year has been one of great difficulty but the outlook is now brighter. The Directors have nominated Sir Geoffrey Roth Clarke to a seat by Board.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE TRADE IN MOTOR VEHICLES

DISCUSSION AT BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At the Board to-day Messrs. Bruce, Coates, and Brunt representing the Union and Mr. Chadwick representing India, again discussed the development of the Empire trade in motor vehicles with the motor industry representatives. The latter expressed their cordial thanks to the valuable advice and assistance afforded and announced their decision to dispatch an expert delegation at the earliest possible moment to explore the whole position in the Empire markets and the report to the industry in Britain as regards further steps that were desirable to meet the overseas requirements.—Reuter's Special.

VIOLENT EARTH TREMORS AT JOHANNESBURG.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Johannesburg.—A series of violent earth tramors shook the Rand this morning. The residents were greatly alarmed. One European and three natives were killed and seven natives were seriously injured. There were rock bursts in Wolhunter, gold miners. Reuter.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS IN FIJI A BITTER EXPERENCE.

(Continu from page 6).

this reason that we do not want any labourers to come to Fiji.

We have been living in Fiji for the last 47 years and it is our people who cultivated and made Fiji habitable and again it is we who subscribe more towards the revenue of the Colony than any other community. It is an acknowledged fact that we, the Indians, pay larger direct taxes than any other community and yet in spite of all this and against the principle of "No taxation without representation" we are carefully kept away from the very threshold of the Council Chambers.

There are nearly 72,000 Indians in Fiji but there is not one man found by Government to represent us in the Council not even a nominated member. There are Municipal Councils, Legislative and Executive Councils but their doors are entirely closed to the Indian.

The Europeans, the C.S.R. Company and even the Government are agitating for more Indian labourers and yet they hate to hear the very name of Workmen Compensation Act or Minimum Wage Act. There is not a single ordinance to safeguard the interest of labourers nor is the Government prepared to move in the matter. In these circumstances we urge that no labourers should ever be allowed to leave Indian shores for Fiji.

October, 27.

COMBINED TEAM'S RECOVERY

(Continued from Previous Page.)

took a single and Brown again stole the over with a close run. Brown hit Godambe to the long boundary and a bye for four runs caused 130 to appear. Brown crossed over to face the fast bowler after Mercer had taken a single. The last ball was tipped a few yards and Brown stole the over. Two more singles were scored before the lunch interval arrived with the score board reading 234 runs for 9 wickets.

A FINE STAND

On resumption after lunch Mercer glanced Nazir Ali's first ball to the leg boundary and smacked the fifth to the off for a brace. A no-ball increased the score by one run. Godambe took on from the pavilion end and sent down a maiden over to Brown. Nazir Ali was kicking high at the presence of five men in slips augured ill for the venture some one who attempted to treat him lightly. Runs came very slowly. Mercer lifted Nazir Ali to leg for a single and Brown pulled him for four and one. Vithal made his first change of the day by replacing Godambe with Botawalla. Brown faced and the first ball went untouched to the boundary. A pretty cut off the last ball brought Brown over to the other side to face Wazir Ali who had relieved Nazir Ali. Brown drove him successively to the boundary twice and caused 260 to be hoisted. Again stealing the over Brown obtained a single by driving Botawalla into the country. A hard smack was well fielded by S. M. Joshi. Two singles and a nice four past cover by Mercer put up the next decade. Brown, with a sneaked single, crossed open to face Gulam Mahomed who had been put on in place of Wazir Ali. He got him into the gully and his partner, after missing with a terrific swipe, lifted him to the leg boundary and crossed over with a single. Brown glanced the new bowler to the fine boundary and reached his individual half-century. Vithal rang on his charges fast and frequently. S. M. Joshi came on at the pavilion end and each batsman got a single off him. Brown was amusing the crowd greatly with his clever sneaking tactics. Mercer got a single to leg and Brown drove the ball into the country for a like number. At the other end the latter got a lucky two and another two as the result of an overthrow, 290 appearing on the board. Nazir Ali came on again at the Police Court end and off his last ball Brown got a difficult life in slips at the hands of Wazir Ali. Naidu replaced Joshi from the south end. After some quiet play Brown drove a fine four to the screen and sneaked the next over amidst cheers. Nazir Ali bowled a maiden over to Brown. One bye hoisted the third century on the board Brown reached his individual 70 by hitting the fast bowler for two fours followed by a single. Mercer also obtained three in this over the score being now 314.

Mercer hit Naidu to the off boundary and Godambe replaced Nazir Ali at the north end. Raising his own score to 80 with a lofty hit for two. Brown hit Godambe to the long boundary. Mercer lifted the ball into the country where Jai made a gallant effort to reach it.

The partnership came to an end when Brown was held by S. M. Joshi off Naidu (324-10-84). It had been a splendid partnership which had added 104 runs at a time when they were badly needed. Brown had at last conquered the bad luck which had been dogging him and had given as fine a display as could be seen. Mercer also deserves praise for the able assistance he afforded in doing which he had himself collected a useful 31. The innings had lasted five hours and ten minutes.

THE SECOND INNINGS.

COMBINED TEAM BAT.

The combined team began their innings at a quarter to four requiring 157 runs to avert an innings defeat. Jai came out in company with Wazir Ali and the former faced the bowling of Tate. The first over brought about the downfall of Jai who, after scoring two runs, was brilliantly held by Mercer fielding short mid-on (2—1—2). Deodhar came next. A bye produced four runs. Wyatt bowled a maiden over from the pavilion end. A stroke to third man gave Wazir Ali a single. Another three singles caused the first decade to appear. Deodhar greeted this with a neat leg stroke to the boundary.

Deodhar obtained three with another leg stroke and Wazir Ali hit the ball for a single. A fine late out by Deodhar realised four runs and caused 20 to appear. A bumpy one from Tate was despatched to the leg boundary, and Sandham with some hard sprinting, allowed only two runs for a hard off stroke. Deodhar had a narrow escape from being stumped when taking a run for a short one. Runs came steadily.

WAZIR ALI PLAYS FREELY.

Wazir Ali settled down to make up for his slow play in the first innings A full toss from Wyatt was pulled round to the leg boundary, and a hard drove to the screens off the next ball put 40 on the board. Astill came on in place of Wyatt, Deodhar turning him to leg for four. Deodhar hoisted the half centudy after half-an hour's play with a stroke to leg for three. Earle sprinting down the line to save the boundary. Deodhar pulled Tate to leg for one and Wazir Ali smacked him to the square boundary. Some quiet play followed and then Deodhar was bowled by Tate after having actually played the ball (60—2—26) Deodhar had played a free and forceful innings Naidu took his place at the crease. A bye resulted in one run and a stroke by Wazir Ali into the gully brought in another. After a two to leg Naidu opened his shoulders to Astill whom he hit out of the ground. A mighty hit handed the ball dangerously near Earle who was fielding at deep leg 80 was hoisted when Naidu hit Tate to the leg boundary. Wazir executed a fine off-stroke which sent the ball to the boundary past cover.

NAIDU CAUGHT.

Mercer replaced Tate and Naidu greeted him with an overboundary off his first ball. In attempting, however, to treat the next ball-like-vise he skied it to Tate who was fielding at leg and that player made no mistake (90—3—23). Botawalla opened his account with a leg glance for four off. Mercero's last ball. Eckersley earned hearty applause by stopping and returning smartly a red drive from Wazir Ali. After his spell of forceful batting Nazir Ali settled down to quieter play and the rate of scoring slowed down. Astill was puzzling him a great deal and on many times he was seen to hesitate in uncertainty. Botawalla was content to wait for the right one, and when it came along he hooked it to fine leg for four.

WAZIR ALI REACHES 50.

Wazir Ali hoisted the first century with a full to the leg boundary. Having scored a single he crossed over to face Boyes who came on at the police court end. Running out to a twister he despatched it to the long boundary and then reached leg fifty in seventy five minutes with a square boundary. In Boyes next over he hit him again to the same place. Wyatt came on to the pavilion end and had Botawalla caught by Brown in his first over (115-4-8) Godambe succeeded him and Sandham came on to bowl in place of Boyes. Wazir Ali smacked the first ball for four and then obtained a single in the same place! Godambe opened his score with a single in the same over.

STEADY BATTING.

Wazir Ali snicked Wyatt into the slips for a brace and played out the test of the over. Sandham conceded a single in his next over, and then Godambe hoisted 130 by by snicking Wyatt to the boundary. Wazir Ali scored a single in the gully and Godambe turned Sandham to leg for two. Wyatt gave place to Parsons. A series of singles followed by a four hoisted 140 on the board. Godambe placed the ball for a sinle and Wazir Ali scored two successive twos bringing the score to 148, the match ending in a draw.

HINDU-MOSLEM XI.

J. G. Navle, c. Parsons, b. Mercer ..	0
Wazir Ali, st. Brown, b. Mercer	20
L. P. Jai, c. Boyes, b Astill	63
P. Vithal, c. Earle, b. Tate	10
C. K. Naidu, c and b. Astill	27
D. B. Deodhar, c. Brown, b. Tate	15
Nazir Ali, c. Mercer, b. Astill	0
S. R. Godambe, b. Tate	14
A. U. Botawalla, c. Astill, b. Tate ..	7
Gulam Mahomed not out	8
S. M. Joshi, c. Parsons, b Mercer	0
Extras	2
Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mercer	14.4	3	39	3
Wyatt	5	1	12	0
Tate	26	9	58	4
Boyes	8	3	22	0
Astill	16	5	33	3

M. C. C.

R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Gulam Mahomed b. Nazir Ali	5
A. Sandham, c. Naidu, b. Nazir Ali ..	52
P. T. Eckersley, c. Deodhar, b. Nazir Ali	26
J. H. Parsons, St. Navle, b. Godambe	48
W. E. Astill, b. Godambe	29
M. Tate, c. Jai, b. Godambe	21
G. Brown, ...	84
G. F. Earle, c. Navle, b. Nazir Ali	2
G. S. Boyes, c. Godambe, b. Nazir Ali	0
R. C. Chichester-Constable, c. Navle, Nazir Ali	6
J. Mercer	31
Extras	20
	324

HINDU-MUSLIM XI.—2nd Innings.

L. P. Jai, c Mercer, b Tate	2
Wazir Ali, not out	67
D. B. Deodhar, b Tate	26
C. K. Naidu, c Tate, b Mercer	23
A. U. Botawalla, c Brown b Wyatt	8
S. R. Godambe not out	19
Extras ..	3
Total (for 4 wkts.) ..	148

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Tate	10	0	42	2
Wyatt	8	2	27	1
Astill	9	5	26	0
Mercer	3	1	14	1
Boyes	2	0	12	0
Sandham	4	1	20	0
Parsons	1	0	4	0

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM.

VITHAL UNABLE TO PLAY.

The Presidency Team, which will play against the M.C.C. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, will consist of the following:—

1 Travers.
2. B. E. Kapadia.
3. B. K. Kalapesi.
4. Meyer.
5. Howlett.
6. Vajifdar.
7. Jamsetji.
8. Jai.
9. Godambe.
10. Rasool.
11. Colah.

Reserves:—
S. S. Joshi.
D. K. Kapadia.
Deodhar.

Vithal has expressed his inability to play in the Presidency XI owing to his injury.

The All-India Team will be selected on Monday.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT CLOSED.

As a protest against the treatment given to Hindu players during lunch on Tuesday, the Hindu Gymkhana had arranged for a separate lunch on Tuesday. But as a result of intervention of friends prop r amends were made before the start of the play on Wednesday and the two teams lunched together.

PUNJAB COUNCIL

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

Of the 68 elected seats in the Punjab Legislative Council almost all have been filled. Of this number 35 have been re-elected and the rest have been secured by new members.

Leaving aside the Mahomedan and Hindu elected members who form the single largest Party in the Council, better known as the Rural or National or the National Unionist Party, the next single largest group is that of the Congress who have captured 13 seats in the present Council.

Of these 13, ten are Sikhs and three Hindus. The Hindu Sabha which had put up 15 candidates has captured eight seats, all Hindus, and this forms the next single largest group. The Khilafatists who were only three in the last Council have increased their number to five in the present Council. The rest are either Independents or Rural Party members. At the time of the dissolution of the last Council there were nine Swarajists, all Hindus, and three Khilafatists and the rest were either Independents or National Unionist Party members.—A P.

PUNJAB'S VERDICT.

Shekhupura Mahomedan:—Malik Khan Mahomed Khan of Karkan.

Gujrat East Mahomedan:—Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Fazl Ali.

Gujarat West Mahomedan:—Chaudhri Umarhyat Zaildar Miani.

Shahpur East Mahomedan:—Malik Mohammad Firozkhan.

Shahpur West Mahomedan:—Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hyat C.I.E.

Attock Mahomedan:—Khan Bahadur Mohammad Amin Khan of Shamsabad.

Lyallpur South Mahomedan:—Mian Sadullakhan.

Ambala Division, Sikh constituency:—Sardar Harisingh, Jagirdar of Chagnauli.

Ludhiana, Sikh:—Sardar Mohindarsingh, Barrister.

Ferosepore, Sikh:—Sardar Fatehsingh of Sayanwala.

Lahore Sikh:—Sardar Hirasingh of Narli.

Amritsar Sikh:—Sardar Santasingh of Sultanwind.

Lyallpur Sikh:—Baba Kartarsingh Redi of Montgomery.—A. P.

BEHAR COUNCIL ELECTIONS

MORE SWARAJISTS RETURNED.

PATNA, Dec. 8.

Some more election returns to the local Council are available.

From Tirhut division, urban, Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath, Congress candidate.

From North Cuttack rural: Mr. Narayan Birhar Samant, (Congress candidate).

From South Cuttack rural: Mr. Lakshmidhar Mahanty, Independent.

From North Balasore rural: Mr. Nandkishore Das, Congress candidate.

With these results the number of Congress candidates in the Council comes up to 35.—F. P.

EX-SWARAJIST RETURNED.

PATNA, Dec. 7.

Ambikaprasad Singh, Swarajists member of the last Assembly who stood as an Independent from the Patna cum Shahabad non Muslim constituency has been returned to the Assembly defeating the Congress candidate by 200 votes.—F. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS.

PATNA, Dec. 8.

Mr Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Congress candidate, and sitting member, has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from Bhagalpur division Non Muslim constituency, defeating Mr. Badarinath Upadhyaya.—F. P.

NON-BRAHMINS' CONFIDENCE IN MR. PAWAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

Public meetings of Non-Brahmins held at Chembur, District Thana, and Bombay (Kolivana) on Sunday last passed resolutions expressing full confidence in Shrimant Khasaheb Pawar as the leader of the Non-Brahmin Party and requesting the Government of Bombay to appoint him as a Minister.

A Barisal message says: "Seven Indian Christians and four Mussalmans have been reconverted to Hinduism under the auspices of the Central Hindu Mission of Calcutta."

"Anand Bazar Patrika" a vernacular daily of Calcutta writes, that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Ordinance Prisoner has been brought from Mandalay to Rangoon Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the brother of Mr. Subhas says there was a talk of Mr. Subhas being brought to Rangoon for medical examination but he has no information if he has been taken there.—F. P.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

HYDERABAD (Sindh), Dec. 6.

The annual Ordinary General Meeting of the members of Hyderabad District Committee was held in the Congress office on 3rd instant when the following Office bearers for the year 1926-27 were elected:—

Dr. Choitram Partabrai Gidvani (President); Mr. Lalchand Amirdinomal Jagtiani (Vice President); Mr. Utamchand Jivansingh Gidvani (secretary); Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram; Prof. Ghanshyam Jhethanand; Messrs Kesumal Teckchand, Hiranand Karamchand, Mansing Chuhermal, Koturam Vasanmal Bolani, Dr. Chimandas Isardas and Moulvi Mahkumaldin; as Members of Managing Committee. Mr Chaturbhuj Tejumal was elected Auditor.

The following gentlemen were elected as representatives on the Provincial Congress Committee:—

Dr. Choithram, Prof. Ghanshyam, Messrs. Lalchand, Jairamdas, Mansingh, Kessumal, Gopaldas Jhamatmal, Utamchand, Hiranand and Moulvi Mahkumaldin.

At the same meeting of the District Congress Committee it was resolved to request the All India Congress Committee that at the Assam Congress efforts for unity and concerted action of all parties in the Councils be made.

A similar meeting of the Karachi District Committee was held at Karachi on 3rd instant and the following representatives were elected for the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee:—

Swami Krishanand, Seth Naraindas Anandji, Messrs. Kishendas Lula, Sidhva, Jeswani, Mahomed Khan, Mir Mahomed Baloch and Mai Sarasvati Devi.

The Office bearers for the current year of the District Committee elected are:—

Swami Govindannand (President), Mr. Durgdas Advani, (Treasurer), and Alim T. Gidvani (Secretary).

BR. HYGIENE COUNCIL DELEGATES AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Dec. 7.

A programme of exclusive lectures for women and men separately has been arranged for the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council who are now here. Mrs. Rolfe gave three lectures for ladies and conferred with social workers, state educational authorities and teachers.

Addressing a well attended meeting of educationists she emphasised the need for a systematic medical inspection of schools and the proper cultivation of the sex instinct in children. A series of four instructive lectures illustrated by films was given by Dr. Lees to the local medical men demonstrating the uptodate method of treating acute venereal cases.

In an informal conference that followed the delegates suggested the broad dissemination among the masses and children sound knowledge of sex hygiene, elements of sex physiology and the provision of suitable counter attractions and recreations for the leisure hours of youth whose minds could thus be kept off sex.

After visiting the local hospitals and jails the delegation leave for Mysore on Thursday afternoon and after completing their programme there, will leave Mysore on the 9th reaching Madras on the 10th morning.—A. P.

DISTURBANCE PASSES AWAY EASTWARDS

SIMLA, Dec. 8.

The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing local rain in the Punjab, East and North and a few falls in Kashmir and the North West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has increased in Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Murree and Sonamarg half an inch; Coimbatore one and a half; Cuddalore a half.

The temperature as above the normal in the Deccan.

Forecast:—A decrease in the Punjab and an extension in the South of the Peinsula. —A. P.

BELL CHAININ INDIAN JAILS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our popular and energetic Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson had definitely, promised us over two and a half years back, the abolition of the horrible Bell chain system from all Indian Jails. This was after a personal visit and prompt investigations His Excellency made into the workings of the Visapur Jail horrors.

But I am much grieved to bring to the notice of the Indian public as well as His Excellency the Governor that the cruel system of enchaining hundreds of human beings nightly in a long row of about a hundred is still in existence in the extra muriel Sind convict gang.

May I therefore draw the immediate attention of Nationalist members of the Bombay Council to this deplorable state of affair, which is a disgrace to the administration of the Bombay Presidency.—Yours etc.

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA

21, Baboolnath Road, Dec. 7.

Our Rajkot correspondent writes:—Mr. Dalpatram Mavji Dave Agency Pensioner of more than 30 years died on Thursday at the age of 87. He was well versed in astrology, music. He was a loyal servant of the Agency. He had been leading a very simple life even though he was the son of a noble family.

CRICKET THE CLEANEST GAME.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S ADRESS

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

"I love cricket. It is the cleanest of all games. It provides outdoor education and teaches unselfishness and above all self-discipline and self-control." In these words His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay recommended the game of cricket to the students of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society's Schools when he presided, Tuesday evening, at their annual prize distribution ceremony at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS

At the outset, the Principal of the Society read out a lengthy report of the activities of the Society during the preceding year. The report showed an all-round progress in almost all the undertakings of the Society. There had been a continuous rise in the number of students, the maximum reached at the end of the last year being 570. Dalton's plan of education which was tried by the Society only for a year, had also resulted in a promising success.

EXAMINATIONS—A NECESSARY EVIL.

His Excellency the Governor who was received with loudest ovation while rising to address, prefaced his remarks with two announcements. One was the letter of sympathy received from the Bishop of Bombay and the second was about the scores of the cricket match which His Excellency had been to witness at the Oval. Congratulating the workers of the Society upon the splendid results they had been able to achieve, His Excellency made some observations on the place and value of examinations in the scheme of education. While he agreed with the Principal that examinations were an evil, he opined that they were a necessary evil. They were essential for fixing the standard and satisfying the parents in the education of their boys and girls.

DALTON'S PLAN OF EDUCATION.

Referring to the Dalton's plan of education, His Excellency observed that the system was extremely useful in so far as it necessarily reduced a great amount of home work. He declared himself a staunch believer in the benefits of fresh air and exercise. That system of education was the best, continued His Excellency, which enabled a student to finish his studies during the school hours and allowed him to spend the rest of the day in recreation and exercise.

THE AIM OF BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Alluding to the appeal made by the Principal, in his annual report, for more playfields, His Excellency assured that no place was available on the Esplanade and Marine Lines maidans. Proceeding he gave out that one of the aims of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, had been to secure more open space for recreation and exercise.

A CRICKET ENTHUSIAST.

His Excellency then thanked the students of Bombay for their impartial appreciation of the achievements of both the M.C.C. and home cricket Teams. Whether they were the sixers of Mr. Naidu or Mr. Earle, the students were equally vociferous in clapping and that delighted His Excellency immensely. His Excellency remarked that i was the right sort of spirit in which cric t ought to be played and enjoyed.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency by Sir Leslie Hudson, brought the proceedings to a pleasant close.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT BY GIRLS.

It was a delightful entertainment that was organised in aid of the New High School for Girls on Tuesday at the Excelsior Theatre before a crowded audience. The programme opened with an Invocation, "Call to Evening Prayer," an impressive prayer-song composed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and chaute dby girls representing the four principal communities of India, the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsees. The most interesting item in the programme was a one act farce, entitled "Abou Hassan, the Wag." From start to finish the piece was packed with humorous sallies and provided ample merriment to the audience. The acting was splendid for little amateurs and won deserved applause. The programme ended with a delightful "flower fantasy" by little children whose acting called forth hearty applause.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a brief speech congratulated the students and the authorities of the school on the excellent entertainment they had organised, indicative of the excellent work done in the school. She expected that the school would soon grow to a model institution for girls and appealed to the public to support the school generously.

Mr. Satya Sen, leader of the Patuakhali Satyagraha movement, who was arrested recently was released unconditionally and the case against him withdrawn. It is understood that the Magistrate is trying to effect early settlement.—F. P.

Vyasat, a local vernacular daily announces that Sir Abdur Rahim finding his party in minority in the Bengal Council even though the Muslims has given up the idea of forming a ministry.—F. P.

EXAMINATIONS--A NECESSARY EVIL.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.

His Excellency the Governor, in the course of his speech at the prize-giving of the Cathdral and John Common High School on Tuesday, said:—

"Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have listened to day to a very detailed and interesting account of the work which is being done both in the Boys' School and in the Girls' School, and the steady increase in the number of pupils, which is taking place,, is perhaps the best testimony to the success of the work of the Principal and his Staff in providing the kind of education, and the quality of education, which is required by the boys and girls for whose benefit these Schools have been established.

I am inclined to agree with the view that, in this country, too much attention is apt to be paid to examinations, and while, from this point of view, examinations are an evil, it has been found everywhere that they are a necessary evil, because the parents of the children and the public have really very little opportunity of judging of the success of the teaching that is being given in a school except through the results of the various examinations. While, therefore, I am glad that your Principal recognises that examinations are not everything, I wish to congratulate the Staff and the pupils on the success which they have achieved during the past year, and I hope that the high standard which has been reached by this School will be well maintained.

The experiment which has been made of introducing the Dalton Plan of education is a most interesting one, and an important point that strikes me in connection with it is that, under this plan, the amount of home work has been greatly reduced.

There are one or two more points in the Principal's address to which I wish to refer. One is the suggestion that the pupils of this institution should be permitted to go up for the Intermediate Examination after passing the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. While I am personally in sympathy with this suggestion, it seems to me to be a question rather for the University of Bombay, in the first instance, than for Government, and you are therefore quite correct in addressing it to me as Chancellor of the University. I believe, however, that the suggestion had been made before, and that on a former occasion the Principal was asked to make an official representation to Government if he desired to pursue the matter further. So far as I am aware, no such official representation has been received, and I am afraid I cannot do more now than repeat the suggestion that the point should be referred officially to Government, and I can assure the Governors and the Principal that it will receive every consideration when it comes before us."

JOCKEY IN TROUBLE.

MORRIS PROSECUTED FOR RASH DRIVING

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 7.

Jockey E. J. Morris appeared to-day before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to answer a charge of rash and negligent driving on the wrong side of the road, and with causing hurt to about four people seated in a taxi car.

From the evidence of the prosecution it appears that Morris was driving out to Kirkee about 10-15 p.m. on the night of the 29th October last. At the Junction of Kennedy Road with the Bombay road his Chrysler car collided with a taxi coming from the direction of the College of Engineering. In the latter car were the office superintendent, his assistant and three clerks employed in the office of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. Both cars were severely damaged and eight people had to be taken to the Sassoon Hospital to have their injuries dressed. Mr. S. N. Moss of the Indian Educational Service whose car was following the taxi gave evidence for the prosecution. The staff of the Royal Commission were not called as witnesses.

The prosecution evidence was to the effect that the accused was driving at the rate of 40 miles an hour. When near the other car it was alleged he swerved to the wrong side of the road. A motor dealer named Khan Bahadur N. M. Mehta in the course of his evidence stated that it was a mechanical impossibility for a steering wheel to break-away from its spokes without an accident of some sort.

Mrs. Behaman, her husband and Jockey Howell for the defence stated that Morris was driving at the rate of about 20 miles an hour and when negotiating the corner where the collision occurred he slowed down.

Judgment was reserved.

CASE OF ALLEGED MURDER.

Saif Ali, an enrolled tailor, employed in the Royal West Kents, was on the 1st Dec. about midday, found, it is said, lying near the lines of the 1st-15th Punjabis. He was removed by his relations to the Indian Station Hospital at Ghorpuri where the doctor on examination found he was dead. As there were abrasions and bruises all over the body and marks on the neck the body was sent to the Sassoon Hospital for post mortem examination. The Civil Surgeon certified that death was due to strangulation. The police believe that it is a case of murder and have arrested two Punjabi cooks employed in the 1st-15th Punjabis. These men, who are the uncle and brother-in-law of deceased, live in the lines of the 1st-15th Punjabis, and deceased used to go at night and sleep in their room.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

LADIES' COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

A meeting of the Ladies Committee of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund which is being raised for the purpose of extending and improving the existing Hospital accommodation in the city by providing an additional 300 beds in the Government Hospitals comprising the J. J. Hospital group and 550 extra beds in the Municipal Hospitals was recently held at the Secretariat.

Mrs. Palmer then invited the Conveners to submit their reports:—

Mrs. P. M. Kanga, convener of the Mills Sub-Committee reported that she and her colleagues had visited the mills and several workshops and had met with encouraging response. Collections aggregating to Rs. 31,836 were thus made. Further, the agents of the Morarjee Goculdas Mills had promised Rs. 500 as the firm's donation and the Mill employees had subscribed Rs. 350. The sum of Rs. 1,000 had been collected that day from the Parel Workshops through the valued help of Mrs. Sahasrabudhe of the Social Service League, whose assistance had ensured the success of her collections. Several Mills had been good enough to prepare the collection boxes. This collection was made without any pressure upon the employees. Mrs. Kanga added that she had arranged some entertainments for the workers, as well as Mill employees Durbar which she hoped His Excellency would make it convenient to grace by his presence. Mrs Palmer highly complimented Mrs Kanga on her success and this was endorsed by the meeting.

The following ladies then submitted their reports: (1) Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan on Cinema Sub-Committee. (2) Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji on Schools Sub Committee, (3) Mrs. Kania on Students' Sub-Committee. (4) Mrs Byramji Jeejeebhoy on the Extra Race Day Sub-Committee, Miss Desai on Sweep Sub-Committee, Mrs. F. A. Vakil on Publicity Sub-Committee, and Mrs. Sabawala on Flag Day Sub-Committee.

Mrs. Sabavala then placed before the meeting the following announcement of the Zoo Ball:—

The Zoo Ball which will take place on Saturday the 11th of December at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Cooperage at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) is to be in aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay and the Happy Home for the Street Blind of Bombay. The Ball is under the patronage and in the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson. The costumes will be imitative of Beasts, Bird, Fishes, Flowers, Insects only or Evening Dress. No other Fancy Costume will be allowed. Very good prizes will be given for the best gentleman and lady in all the four divisions. It is to be hoped that the whole of Bombay will help both these two very deserving objects and will come to the Ball in vast numbers. It is also to be hoped that everybody will come in fancy costume which will help towards the gaiety of the Ball. The following have been the contributions towards the expenses of the Ball so far.

Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee Bhiwandiwala has promised to give Rs. 15,000 towards half the cost of suppers, and Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart, has promised to pay the balance of the expenses up to an amount not exceeding the total amount subscribed by other donors.

The cost of tickets will be Couples Rs. 10, Single Ladies Rs. 5, single gentlemen Rs. 7. Supper Tables for six Rs. 24 per table or Rs. 4 per head. The small sitting-out-tables where light refreshments and drinks will be served can be reserved for Rs. 2 each. Booking opens on November 1st at Rose and Company. Those who already have tickets should book at Rose and Company also.

Dr. Choksy then informed the meeting that in addition to the entertainments announced, Ativa Begum had arraged a Tableaux at the Excelsior on the 5th March from 6—8 p.m.

DECREASE IN LIQUOR SALES.

YEOTMAL, Dec. 7.

The District Excise sales for the coming year were concluded to-day. The total of liquor opium and ganja sales amounts to only Rs. 3,38,655 whereas the figure was Rs. 8,34,022 for the current year.—A. P.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

SUIT AGAINST "STATESMAN"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

The suit brought by Mr. Subas Chandra Bose against R. Knight and Sons Limited and another, proprietor of the "Statesman" newspaper, claiming rupees one lakh as damages for alleged libel came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Justice Buckland at the High Court. The alleged libel was in connection with an article which appeared in the "Statesman" on November 27th, 1924.

Sir B. C. Mitter on behalf of the plaintiff said that the publication was admitted but it was urged that it was really a fair comment and that the occasion was previleged. The plaintiff's contention was that the article amounted to allegations of fact that did not amount to fair comment and even if it was so the writer had exceeded the limits of fair moment and that there was no question of any previleged occasion. The plaintiff urged that a newspaper had no privilege beyond that every citizen had in discussing matters of public interest. The article was "prima facie" libellous.

Mr. Langford James for the defendants said that plaintiff held the post of Chief Executive Officer to the Calcutta Corporation. When the Swaraj Party captured the Corporation Mr. C. R. Das became Mayor and the plaintiff Chief Executive Officer. The Swaraj Party was a nationalist party which desired to replace British rule in India by Swaraj which might be interpreted to mean home rule by the indigenous population. The plaintiff was a leading member of the Swaraj Party. On October 25th, 1924, the plaintiff and a large number of others were arrested the plaintiff and some under Regulation 3 and a majority of others under the Ordinance designed to deal with terrorist conspiracy. The "Forward" the organ of the Swaraj Party published several articles stating that the Ordinance and arrests were not directed towards putting down the terrorist organisation but directed) towards crushing down the Swaraj Party and that among the arrests from that party were the plaintiff Mr. Anilabaran Roy and Mr. Satyendranath Mitter. Mr. James referred to Lord Lytton's speech at Malda and a number of articles which appeared in the "Forward." The Counsel submitted meantime Mr. Baldwin then Prime Minister in his Guildhall speech denied the statement that these people were arrested for political purposes.

Some formal witnesses were examined.

The hearing of the case is proceeding.—

M. C. C. REMINISCENCES.

"IN MEMORIAM"
TWO DESIGNS FOR STATUES THAT SHOULD BE ERECTED IN MEMORY OF THE M.C.C. VISITORS
"ATTA-BOY" 1926
MR. A.E.R. GILLIGAN TOSSING THE WORRIED EXPRESSION ON HIS FACE IS CAUSED THROUGH HIM LOSING THE "TOSS"
"MAURICE" TATE REFUSING TO SIGN AUTOGRAPHS

FLOODS IN ORISSA.

SIR H. WHEELER SYMPATHETIC.

PATNA, Dec. 6.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler replying to the address of Orissa Landholders Association referred to the floods and said he fully realised the gravity of the problem and its serious effects upon people who were deserving of all sympahthy.

THE ORISSA AREA.

The next largest issue agitating the mind of Orissa was the bringing of Ariya speaking areas under one administration. The decisoin did not rest with the Government and correspondence was still in progress and if the verdict was that this province should undertake these additional responsibilities they would not demur.

In reply to the address of the Orissa Mahomedan Association His Excellency referred to the communal friction in the country and said that since the war, nerves of the world had been on the edge and everybody seemed to be regarding his neighbour with suspicion.—A. P.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A. will preside over the All India Volunteers' Conference to be held at Gauhati on December 24. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A., President-elect of the Congress will give away prizes to the successful organisers of the Karnatak Hindustan Sevadal.—F. P.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

ITS IMPORTANCE RECOGNISED

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OPENED.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Provincial Scout Master, declared open the Bombay Municipal Boy Scout. Association in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday evening before a large and distinguished gathering.

IMPORTANCE OF SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Chairman, Schools Committee in requesting Sir C. V. Mehta, to declare the Association open, said that the Municipality had recognised the importance of Scout Movement six years ago and gave a grant of Rs. 4,800 for encouraging the movement in the two centres of Girgaon and Bhuleshwar. To this troop belong the credit of the good work shown during the visits of H.R.H. the Duke of Cannaught and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the patron of Boys Scouts Movement in India.

At the moment the strength of scouts was 1,100. Rao Bahadur Pai was responsible for the movement from its inception while Mr. D. B. Gopal Rao was full time organiser.

The girls of the Municipal Schools were also given a chance to derive the benefits of the Girl Guide training like boys and five companies had been started in the Girgaon and Bhuleshwar wards.

IDEAL OF SERVICE.

Sir C. V. Mehta congratulated the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee in taking the lead in Boy Scouts Movement. There were, he said, 50,000 boys in the Municipal Schools and a great deal of work remained still to be done, and he hoped in the next few years the number would increase greatly. The Scout Movement was like a big school to turn out good citizens. It had also the ideal of service to the city and he sincerely wished them success. He then declared the association opened.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. H. K. Kirpalani which was enthusiastically carried out.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Maharashtra High School which was very recently started has received last week the affiliation from the University of Bombay. There was a crying demand of a well conducted High School in the Parel locality. From Dadar up to Grant Road on the B.B.C.I. Railway lines and from Dadar up to Victoria Terminus there are very few schools and the locality was in need of a High School in a convenient place. Thus a long-felt want has been supplied.

Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, who has a considerable experience of teaching line for the last 16 years, founded the Maharashtra High School in June 1926. It is an Anglo-Vernacular School teaching up to the 7th standard. The fact that the school had on its roll 300 students within a short period of six months proves beyond doubt that the school meets a great need.

The Laboratory Hall of the School is spacious, cheerful and impressive and the Laboratory is equipped with the apparatus and appliances as required both by the Educational Department and the University Regulations. The school has also made a small beginning in Co-operative Stores and Scouting and Library both of teachers and students.

The Managers of the school also hold Night School Classes from 7-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. especially for public who have a genuie desire for education but cannot attend the day school, owing to employment, services, poverty etc.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

CALCUTTA JUDGE'S DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

In connection with the order attaching the race horses and other properties of Mr. J.C. Galstaun, the latter's counsel made application to-day before the Subordinate Judge of Alipur praying for withdrawal of the attachment order passed yesterday, on the ground that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to issue a precept to this court and so this court could not attach the properties of the judgment debtor. The judge held that he had no jurisdiction to determine the Bombay High Court's jurisdiction. He refused to recall the order of attachment but issued an order for keeping the service of attachment in abeyance till Monday next. Later, counsel for the decree holders appeared before the judge and submitted that the order of suspension was obtained by Mr. Galstaun without giving notice to them and prayed for reconsideration of the ex parte order. The judge in refusing their prayer, observed that no harm would be done to the decree holder, if the execution of the order of attachment was suspended till Monday next.—A. P.

IMPORTANCE OF HOUSING IMPROVEMENT.

VICEROY'S CONCERN FOR LABOUR.

REPLY TO WELCOME ADDRESS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 6.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the Cawnpore Municipality and the District Board, His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

I am happy to avail myself of this early opportunity of becoming acquainted with your city and with the district in which it lies. Cawnpore is one of the names in India outside the presidency towns best known to the world in general and though it historical associations are never likely to be forgotten it is on its position as a centre of industrial enterprise.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Elsewhere I have pleaded for the ideal of providing every citizen, however humble, with a house that may be in a real sense a home. I believe that you are fully alive to the fundamental importance of housing improvement, for I note that you are rightly disturbed at the high death rate which prevails in your city. The figure for infantile mortality standing at 420 per thousand is I am told the highest in the province and must be a source of anxiety both to those charged with the city's administration and those who need for labour in their industrial understandings is responsible for this congestion of human habitation. It is startling to think that this figure is more than six times the infantile death rate in London where the rate is only 68 per thousand and will, it is believed, be in future even lower if the hopes of the health reformer may be realised. The rapid growth of your population and the stringency consequent upon trade depression have made it difficult to do as much as might otherwise have been possible. I fully recognise too that as administrators we may not be able quickly or easily to transform existing conditions into such as the needs of health or our own ideas would dictate.

IMPORTANCE OF LABOUR.

Public opinion will not to day hold those who employ labour absolved from responsibility for the way in which that labour has to live. In all business, labour is an important item in the cost of production by which the profit or loss of any enterprise will be determined. But we can never afford to regard it merely in its impersonal character of a ledger entry. For men are human beings before they are labourers and those who use their labour are morally bound to assist them to live as human beings. I trust therefore that those who are confronted by this problem both from the side of administration and from that of industrial employment will continue to work together for the steady amelioration of matters with which they are alike concerned.

AREA OF TRANSFERRED SUBJECT.

I may refer in this connection to your request for a reconsideration of the proposal to include a part of the cantonment area. That scheme was dropped not because the Government of India refused, as has been suggested, to approve the proposal but because sufficient funds were not forthcoming to meet the compensation necessary for the building and lands to be acquired from the Cantonment. I note the expression of your desire to secure greater freedom from the control of Government in your local affairs, particularly on the financial side. I need hardly remind you, gentlemen, that local self Government is now a transferred subject and the Department is conducted by a Minister who is responsible to the legislature Through the mouth-piece of their member in the Council the people themselves can decide the degree of control which should be properly maintained over the local bodies. Their remedy, if they consider one is needed, lies in their own hands.

All administration the world over is feeling every day the gulf between what they would do and what their resources allow them to do. It is therefore refreshing to hear that the Board has decided that in order to gain added benefits they must ask their local taxpayers to provide them with more money. I congratulate the members on the sense of responsibility which they they have displayed. Too often I fear local bodies shirk the odium they may incur in the minds of small men by calling upon their electors to open their purses. Crying needs thus go unheeded and often result in a far larger outlay in the end.

RURAL CONSERVATISM.

Conditions in India and the natural conservatism of the tiller of the soil have bade the progress of education slow. Yet I need not stress the fact that the chances of the success of any schemes for the improvement of agriculture in India will vary according to the standard of education among the agriculturists themselves. I note with pleasure the Board's record in this respect and I do not doubt that the work of the industrial schools is facilitated by having an industrial centre in the district. I especially congratulate you upon your wisdom in attempting to associate education with the everyday life of those who attend your schools and to balance the intellectual training you give by useful practical instruction.

On the side of animal husbandry I was especially interested to hear of the experiment in distributing imported livestock to improve the local breed of cattle. I shall not be surprised to find that recommendations for the improvement of India's live stock will be among those most strongly pressed by the royal commission on Agriculture when the report comes to be written. I trust the Board will be able to continue and strengthen this form of its activities.

BUNDLE OF FALLACIES & INACCURACIES

18D. RATIO RUINOUS TO INDIA.

MR. MADON REFUTES BLACKETTIAN THEORY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

"A bundle of fallacies and inaccuracies" was the verdict of Mr. B. F. Madon in an interview to the Press, on the speech of the Hon. Sir Basil Blackett at Cawnpore in defence of the 18d. ratio.

Mr. Madon said: Whatever the protestation of the Finance Member, there can be no getting away from the fact that there is a clear loss of 2as. per rupee of produce to the producer due to the 18d. ratio. The Finance Member, however, makes a play of the word "net loss" and argues that there is no net loss to the producer because the prices of agricultural produce to-day are higher than they were in 1914, and so, even though the producer gets 2 annas loss on every rupee of produce, still because of the better price, he is not worse off than he was in 1914. This is a pernicious doctrine, which, if allowed to prevail, will make currency and finance the sport of changing times and the more changing moods of Finance Members.

If Sir Basil Blackett's proposition that the agriculturist suffers no net loss is correct, I will also ask the Finance Member to enlighten the public as to wherefrom 4 to 3 crores of the profit on exchange come? The profit must be at the expense of somebody. Who is that somebody, if it is not the agriculturist? Certainly, the profit does not come from heaven nor it is a gift from England. The profit on exchange represents the Government's share of the plunder to which the cultivator is exposed by the higher ratio. It is therefore a most fallacious argument that the agriculturist suffers no loss because of the higher level of prices compared to 1914.

But Sir Basil is not content with twisting arguments the wrong way. His statement of the facts of the situation is also not as accurate as it should be. To give only one instance, Sir Basil Blackett maintains in his Cawnpore speech, that for four years out of a period of fluctuation of ten years, the exchange value of the rupee has been at 1s. 6d. and except for a few months at a time at 1s. 4d. Sir Basil Blackett ought to know that when one talks of the ratio, it is always in reference to the gold rate and not to the sterling rate. According to the official figures submitted by the Finance Department to the Currency Commission the exchange was at or under 1s. 4d. gold from September, 1920 to right up to October 1924. The rate was over 1s. 6d. gold only for a few months during 1919 and early part of 1920 and that was only because there was still an embargo upon the free movement of gold. I challenge Sir Basil Blackett to show in which four years the ratio stood at 1s. 6d. gold as he claims. I also challenge Sir Basil Blackett to show that the exchange could ever have gone over 1s. 4d. gold after October, 1924, if the pre-war ratio had been in existence and the ratio had not been changed by law to 2s. gold and stubbornly kept on the Statute Book even after it was admitted to be an error.

Finally the arguments of Sir Basil Blackett regarding adjustment of agricultural assessment and agricultural debt to the higher ratio by reason of the higher commodity value are as misleading as the argument that a higher price level is an adequate compensation for any loss and to the appreciation of the rupee. This argument applied to agricultural debt means that there is no hardship to the agriculturist because the commodity value of what he borrowed before 1916 was greater than the commodity value of the corresponding debt to-day. This raises two questions. The first is: have not the commodities gone up all over the world and can Sir Basil Blackett show any other country that has tried to adjust taxes and debts to the new commodity value by changing the standard unit.

The next point is: If he thinks that a rise in commodity prices justifies the exchange being put up to 1s. 6d., gold, will Sir Basil Blackett put himself on record and say that when commodities fall to below pre-war values he will again change the standard unit and make it 14d. or 12d.

GOVT. MANIPULATION OF CURRENCY.

MEETING AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Dec. 6.

The inaugural meeting of the Madras Branch of the All India Currency League was held this afternoon at the Gokhale Hall, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding. The meeting was very largely attended and was addressed by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas of Bombay, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency League, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and others. In his opinion remarks, the chairman said that the question was whether the Government of India were in the right interests of India manipulating the currency, and whether the theory that exporters as well as importers were both benefited by 16d. ratio was true. Statistical analysis showed that agriculturists and indigenous industries would be severely affected by the eighteen pence ratio. India could not afford to remain purely an agricultural country, and any industrial movement could only have a chance when the Indian Currency was left unmanipulated by Government.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then addressed the meeting at the conclusion of which he moved the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Madras records its emphatic protest against the Government's policy to fix the exchange at 1s. 6d. which is detrimental to the agricultural industrial interests and general economic welfare of the country, also against the policy of continued deflation of currency and sale of reverse council bills to artificially bolster up exchange. This public meeting of the citizens of Madras emphatically demands the establishment of a mint in India at which any gold brought by any party shall be minted into standard gold coin on the same terms as at the Royal Mint in England.—A. P.

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RUIN OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

MADRAS, December 6.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in his speech at the meeting of the Currency League this evening, strongly criticised the policy of the Government and said the 18d. ratio was recommended by the Currency Commission practically at the dictation of the Finance Member. He dwelt at length on the great loss that would accrue to the agriculturists by higher exchange and said it would affect contracts placed in foreign countries. Turning to the mill industry the speaker said it was faced with unprecedented depression and the higher exchange would not only mean a great loss to the country but would lead to the closing of all industrial concerns. The speaker pointed out the danger of selling Reverse Council Bills to stabilise the ratio at 18d. and concluded: "When your reserves are so thoroughly depleted in order to push up the exchange ratio and appreciate your currency, when you have no backing left to support the reissue of notes and the rupees that are in circulation in the market, the appreciation is not merely a net loss but your currency will begin to depreciate to such an extent that you will be confronted with a situation similar to those in some of the Central European States." He asked the audience to be warned against the policy of Government and to do their best to exercise their influence with their representatives in the Central Legislature, so that they might put an end to this disastrous policy.—A.P.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, December 7.

At a public meeting held this evening at the Albert Hall under the auspices of the Calcutta Currency Association, Sir P. C. Ray presiding resolutions were passed on the motion of Mr. D. P. Khaitan condemning various deflationary measures recently adopted by the Government of India with a view to strengthen the exchange at 18d., and in particular the resumption of sale of reverse councils which involve the needless frittering away of gold resources of India with respect to which the Government of India gave a definite undertaking that then sales shall not be reopened at any time without previous consultation with the Indian Legislature.

The meeting also expressed the opinion that 18d. ratio which is being artificially mentioned is gravely injurious to the economic interests of vast masses of Indian population including agriculturists, industrialists, wage-earners, business and professional classes.

Sir P. C. Ray in the course of his speech said the Bengalees were vitally interested in the knotty problem of exchange. He himself was connected with no less than eight indigenous industries the very existence of which was threatened due to manipulation of exchange. He paid eloquent tributes to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas for courageously taking up the question in the interest of the country. Their duty was to strengthen the hands of Bombay for a satisfactory solution of the question in the Assembly. Mr. D. P. Khaitan vehemently protested against the resumption of the sale of reverse councils in spite of Sir Malcolm Hailey's undertaking thus putting the country into great difficulty of achieving even the halting measure of gold bullion standard. Mr. Hanumauprasad Bhagaria, Mr. C. S. Rangaswami and others also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

ECHO OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY QUESTION PAPERS.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

In May last the answer books of candidates for certain examinations of the Punjab University were reported to have been stolen from a portion of the University Hall building, occupied by Professor Myles University Professor of Economics during his absence. Investigation it appears has been going on and the police have recently arrested four persons. Two of them have been released on bail since and the others are in custody pending investigation.

The Labore Municipal Committee by a majority, has postponed consideration of the question of applying the powers conferred under the Local Option Act for the curtailment of the number of liquor licenses, on the ground that the committee at present contains no elected Hindu members and the action contemplated would also affect the Hindu community.—A. P.

PLEA FOR PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

FURTHER PROTECTION TO CREDITOR'S.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' RESOLUTIONS.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 7.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon met again this morning with sixteen resolutions on the agenda. Sir Basil Blackett was not present to-day but Sir Bhupendranath Mittra took part in the proceedings. In the morning only four resolutions were carried, three unanimously and one by a large majority.

Mr. Vikramjitsingh on behalf of the Upper India Chamber moved a resolution expressing the opinion that the Provincial insolvency legislation did not provide sufficient safeguards for the community against dishonest debtors and recommending that opinions should be invited by the Government of India with a view to incorporating in an amending bill, such suggestions as might commend themselves to the Government of India as likely to afford further protection to the creditors. The mover said that the existing act was not a terror to the dishonest debtor, on the contrary the latter thrived on it. He suggested inter alia that protection should not be given unless the assets of an insolvent met fifty per cent of his liabilities.

On behalf of the Northern India Chamber Mr. Rustomji in supporting the resolution said that under the present Act the debtor had too great latitude.

Sir Charles Innes on behalf of Government said that the Civil Justice Committee on the whole commended the act. They made certain recommendations and with one or two exceptions those recommendations had already been passed into law. If the Associated Chambers passed the resolution he promised to give it very careful consideration.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

REVISION OF INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Mr. Kay of Bombay Chamber next moved that the Indian Companies' Act 1913 as amended by the Acts of 1914 and 1920 called for revision and recommended to the Government of India that a Committee be appointed to consider and report to them what amendments were desirable and necessary. He said that the act required changes in order to facilitate its working to insure the proper protection of those who desired to invest their capital in joint stock companies and to give proper protection to the management, etc.

Mr. Vikramjit Singh in supporting the resolution said that the act should be amended also to check the registration of mushroom and bogus companies. The Hon. Mr. Bell agreed that the act should be modernised but foresaw grave dangers in attempting to amend the Companies Act. Sir Charles Innes admitted that the Indian Companies Act required revision and was at one with the remark of Mr. Bell. He promised however special attention to the suggestions and the appointment by the Government of India of a Committee as suggested. The resolution was carried unanimously.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

Mr. Kay of Bombay Chamber then moved a resolution on the subject of the raising of the general tariff rate and the imposition of protective duties and recommending an expert enquiry into the placing of the Indian import tariff on a proper scientific basis. In a lengthy speech in support of his resolution he pointed out the defects in the present tariff. He agreed with the Taxation Enquiry Committee's opinion that the whole tariff needed overhauling and revision and that an expert enquiry should be undertaken forthwith. He quoted figures showing there were only 166 items in the Indian import tariff schedule while in the case of a dozen other countries they ranged from 647 to 3690. Mr. Pearson Karachi Chamber opposed the resolution because it inferred that such protective import duties as had been imposed on Indian trade in recent years had come to stay and that further duties of this character might be instituted as a result of the suggested enquiry. He suggested the rewording of the resolution in a more general way. Mr. Langlay Cochin and Tellichery Chambers favoured the resolution. Sir Charles Innes answered the assemblage that the Government would give very careful consideration to the recommendations made by the Taxation Enquiry Committee on the subject. Mr. Monzies Upper India Chamber opposed the resolution which when finally reworded in the following language was carried unanimously. That this Association is of opinion that the raising of the general tariff rates has rendered a clarification and amplification of the headings of the tariff schedule necessary and recommends that an enquiry be undertaken with this end in view.

EXPORT DUTIES ON HIDES AND SKINS.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. B. Wilson, Bengal, Chamber recommending the Government that the export duty on hides and skins should be immediately removed, it having been proved to be useless for the purposes for which it was imposed. The Karachi Chamber supported the resolution as they believed in the principle of free trade. The Burma Chamber opposed it on the ground that the tanning industry should not be allowed to die and it deserved the small protection which it was getting through the imposition of the duty. Sir Charles Innes could not say definitely what Government might find it possible to do in the next budget. The resolution was put and carried by a large majority. The Bombay Chamber remained neutral.—A. P.

When the association re-assembled after tea the remainder of the agenda was disposed of. The Upper India Chamber moved that in the opinion of the association it would be advantageous and within the scope of their enquiry if the Royal Commission on Agriculture were to take evidence and report generally on the intimate bearing which the question of land tenure in India had on the agricultural development of the country. Sir Charles Innes rising at once said that this matter had been thoroughly considered by the Government of India when deciding the terms of reference of the Agricultural Commission and that in view of the complexity of the subject and the variation in different provinces and also in view of the already overcrowded terms of reference of the Commission Government had decided not to make it a part of the terms of reference. If, however, the question of land tenure came up before the Commission they would willingly record the evidence concerning it. In view of what Sir Charles Innes said, the mover withdrew his resolution.

INDIAN STORES PURCHASE.

The Bengal Chamber next moved that while acknowledging that much had been done by the Government of India to promote the purchase in India of stores for public departments, he regretted that the principle was still not so strictly observed by all departments as it ought to have been and recommended that a central authority should certify on foreign indents that stores indented for were not obtainable in India. Mr. Pearson, Karachi Chamber said that he would oppose the resolution until it was altered to mean that efficiency and expense should be the first consideration. The Upper India Chamber supported, but Tuticorin opposed it on the principle of free trade. As there was no unanimity of opinion the mover withdrew the resolution.

The Bengal Chamber next moved that notwithstanding the fact that it was the declared policy of the Government of India to discourage State competition with private enterprise in industry, such competition still continued and was likely to be extended. He said that what could have been done by private enterprises was being done by Government. Bombay Chamber in supporting the resolution complained of jail labour in Bombay. Upper India cited the case of Government cloth factories. Mr. Wood, Madras Chamber, was not keen on a resolution of this type being passed as his chamber was satisfied with the conditions in Madras. Sir Charles Innes said that in a case like this the best course was to tackle the local governments. As regards the criticism that Government was having railway workshops, he said that there was no country in the world which had no State railway workshops. The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

IMPORT DUTY ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Mr. Kay, Bombay Chamber then moved the following resolution:—That in view of the increasing use of motor vehicles of all descriptions in the country for commercial, industrial and private purposes, this association was of opinion (a) that a central road board should be created to advise upon and control a general road policy for the whole of India, (b) that the important duty on motor vehicles should be reduced as soon as possible, (c) that a special vehicle tax should be levied in all provinces where necessary, and proceeds of which should be devoted exclusively to improving the maintenance and construction of roads and bridges. In a very lengthy speech, the mover dealt with the benefits of a good road system together with well organised motor traffic to agriculture, to merchants, to industrialists, to the importer and the individual. A central road, he opined, should have executive powers and funds of its own. It should be in sole charge of all trunk roads and bridges throughout the country and be responsible for their upkeep and development. In addition it could advise provincial governments on all matters relating to the construction of roads and bridges and on all road schemes to be undertaken or in contemplation. Sir Charles Innes said that he could not hold out any hope as regards the reduction of import duty as Government was under pledge that Provincial contributions should be reduced first of all. As regards a road board and provisional conclusion of the Government was that the road board was a development of the future. It was for each provincial government to set their own boards to look after their roads. An All-India road board was to be a co-ordination of provincial efforts. A lengthy discussion as regards deleting the third clause of the resolution in its original form was carried without dissent.

The next resolution moved by the Upper India Chamber complaining of the high prices of petrol in up country and recommending Government investigation in order to remedy it, was withdrawn as some members said that it was an unwise policy to invite Government to interfere in the cost charged by a member of the association and also on Sir Charles pointing out that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee was the right organisation to refer to on a matter of that sort. The association also passed a resolution urging the Government of India to pass the necessary legislation for destruction throughout India of the weed known as water hyacinth.

At the conclusion of the meeting the President thanked all present for making the Conference a success. He regretted that it was the last opportunity on which they were having Sir Charles Innes amidst them. Mr. Kay on behalf of the Bombay Chamber eulogised the work done by Sir Charles Innes and said that they had always been benefitted by Sir Charles whom he considered as the finest Commerce member that Government of India had ever had (prolonged cheers). Mr. Bell on behalf of the Bengal Chamber regretted that Sir Charles Innes had decided to leave the Commerce department of the Government of India. He referred to the sympathy which Sir Charles showed in every matter concerned the whole of the industrial community in India. Sir Charles Innes thanked them for the kind references and for the support which he had received throughout the time he was in the present office. The meeting dispersed late at night. The next headquarters of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon will be with the Bengal Chamber.—A. P.

WANTED A CLEAR LEAD.

BENARES, December 7.

At the second day's sitting of the U.P. Political Conference, Mr. Sampurnanand moved a resolution congratulating all those who helped the Congress in the recent elections to the Councils and regretting the fact that many leaders opposed the Congress candidates making the bureaucracy stronger and further asking the Gauhati Congress to settle a definite policy for work in the Councils.

MASS MIND SOUND.

Mr. Sampurnanand said that the heart of the masses was sound; their trust in the Congress was unshaken but the schisms and differences between Congressmen impeded national work. Those who worked against the Congress did a disservice to the country and worked against the country however good their motives and however eminent their services. There was need for clear lead both in regard to work in the Council and country. Council work could succeed only if there was strong national movement outside.

CONGRESS AND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Gaurishanker Misra moved an amendment that the Congress should have nothing to do with the elections. Making an impassioned speech amidst interruptions, Mr. Misra defended the Independent Congress Party and said its leaders were old servants of the country and must be respected. The participation of the Congress in the elections was harmful.

Maulana Shaukat Ali opposing the amendment said he was still a No-changer and through that work in the Councils was useless. But he wanted all to obey the Congress in the spirit of soldiers. Those Congressmen who were opposed to the Cawnpore resolution should have resigned from the Congress and then opposed Congress candidates.

The amendment was rejected and the original resolution was passed.

IMPORTANCE OF CHARKHA.

Maulana Shaukat Ali next moved a resolution recommending the widespread use of the Charkha and Khadi as the sole means of country's progress and freedom. Mahatmaji told him that important members of the Agricultural Commission found that in agricultural country like India charkhat was the only possible life-giving cottage industry. The resolution was passed unanimously.—Free Press.

PUNISHING MILL-WORKERS

COMPLETELY ABOLISHED IN EUROPE.

THOMAS SHAW'S STATEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

The delegation of International Textile Workers' Association, headed by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M. P. visited the local Labour Union when Mr. Shaw replied to some questions put by the epresentatives of the Labour Union.

Asked whether there was any custom of punishing labourers in the West. Mr. Shaw replied that fifty years ago there was a custom, but now punishment to the labourer was altogether abolished both in England and Germany. Regarding the system of levying fines on the labourers he said that in no department except the weaving department, the labourer was fined. No labourer could be fined more than 1/8 of his salary and the sum thus collected was used for his benefits.

Questioned as to how the English cloth is sold so cheap in spite of the fact that labourers are not fined and there are no difficulties regarding the rate of their salaries Mr. Shaw replied the organisation of the mills in England are excellent, the condition of labour was better and the labourers supervised on more spindles and looms.

Q. Are any women working in any departments of the mill?

A.—In the Throstle department only, unmarried girls work. In weaving 75 per cent are girls whereas the percentage of married women is only two.

The question of increase in the wages Mr. Thomas Shaw said, is settled by the labourers themselves. When the condition of the industry improve they demand increase in wages through their unions, and if that is not given they are ready to put up a steady fight.—F. P.

DEATH OF LEADING MERCHANT OF RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 7.

Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Ruttanji, a leading merchant of Rajkot in particular and Kathiawar in general died this morning at 6 a.m. at the age of 86, after a long sickness. His son Mr. Pestonji Merwanji, agent of H. H. the Maharajah Jam Saheb of Nawanagar brought him here in a motor yesterday night from Jamnagar. His death is mourned by many citizens of Rajkot.

The Commander-in-Chief has received from Sir Gangaram (Member Agricultural Commission) a donation of Rs. 1,000 in response to his recent appeal in the Press on Poppy Day.—A. P.

GAUHATI CONGRESS

THE GENERAL SECRETARY, 41st INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, INFORMS:

Gauhati is very cold and damp. Delegates and visitors are required to keep with them necessary bedding and clothing.

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AUTHORITY IN POLITICS.

THE PUBLIC MIND

Reviewing Mr. Norman Angell's book, "The Public Mind," Mr. Graham Wallas writes in "The Nation":—

Mr. Norman Angell in "The Public Mind patiently repeats the lesson of "Europe's Optical Illusion" which he brought out five years before the war. He reveals again the hideous dangers into which mankind are led by their present inability to recognize the plainest facts or to draw the most obvious conclusions, when the process of rational thought conflicts with certain primitive passions. There is, perhaps, no idea in his book which he has not stated before and about a third of its pages are taken up with two articles, one, on Lord Northcliffe, written at the time of his death, and the other, written in 1896, in an American newspaper, on the agitation for war against England which followed Cleveland's Venezuela message. But the book is strangely moving. Thirty years of practice as a writer of unpopular books and articles, a lecturer to hostile audiences, and a humanitarian parliomentary candidate at two of three elections, have shown him how to make his lesson tell. There is no word of anger, or sign of disappointed hope, he sets out as simply as possible these arguments which his experience has proved to be most likely to penetrate that scale-armour which protects from shock the thinking apparatus of homo sapiens. He argues, first, that the ordinary citizen cannot hope to find, by his own undirected thought, the solution-of-innumerable political problems in which a single mistake may bring national or international disaster; and next that the plausible expedient of a dictatorship will not help us, because a dictator cannot rule in the modern world, unless he is also a demagogue. His question is for all of us the riddle of the Sphinx, and I shall here try to indicate one answer to it rather in my own words than in those of Mr. Angell.

We have been enabled to reach our present level of material civilization because the ordinary man and woman is willing to thrust on material problems the authority of the scientific expert. The preliminary condition of that trust is that the ordinary man shall be able to distinguish between the true expert and the false. We may wonder why, in the thirteenth century, the craftsman or merchant or monarch did not trust to the leadership of Roger Bacon. But, how were men at that time to discover that Roger Bacon was trustworthy, and that Albeertus Magnus was not? We have however, in our time, remade our material environment, and nearly doubled the length of human life, because during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries we discovered that men of a ceertain type Galileo, or Harvey, or Lavoisier—by using certain mental processes, formed judgments as to the probable effects of physical causes which the event proved to be sound; and because we then formed certain institutions—learned societies, joint stock companies, universities, and the like—and certain habits of mind, which enabled us to recognize such men and their methods and accept their authority. We have been helped to do this by an enormous improvement in the accuracy of scientific observation and record, and therefore in the reliability of scientific evidence. Our telescopes and mathematics enable us in a few months to distinguish between Einstein and a modern Parcelsus, and our microscopes and clinical records enable us to distinguish between Sir James Mackenzie and either a self-satisfied Harley Street pontiff or one of the swarm of advertising owners of patent medicines. We do not, however, make Einstein or Sir James Mackenzie dictators; the "authority" of a modern man of science is something more subtle and more elastic than the authority of Pope Urban VIII. over Galileo, of Plato's Guardians over his Republic, or of the fathers of "Solomon's House" over the inhabitants of Francis Bacon's New Atlantis. On the material side of life, the presence of this subtle authority has during the last hundred years changed the essence of the relation between buyer and seller, minister and official, employer and employed, without always changing its form. It enables men and women who are ignorant of the particular sciences concerned, to trust, at second, or third, or fourth hand, certain types of personal character and ability, and certain intellectual methods, and to transfer, without a revolution, authority from those who fail to other persons and other methods. And the same conditions which create that respect for scientific authority among the ordinary citizen have also helped to change the mental attitude of the scientific men themselves. In so far as the scientist knows that his hypotheses will be exactly recorded and exactly and publicly tested, he is enabled to resist the temptation to prefer the easier to the more difficult method of thought, or to exploit for his own purposes the credulity or suggestibility of his fellow citizens.

AUTHORITY IN POLITICS.

In politics, no such change has taken place, partly because the problems of politics stimulate our instinctive passions more powerfully than do the problems of natural science, but mainly because we have not yet learnt to ascertain and record causes and consequences in politics as quickly or as exactly as in natural science. The ordinary man can rely fairly safely on the complex system of authority by which he distinguishes between the natural scientist and the charlatan. But neither he nor a university professor can, except by his own knowledge and insight, distinguish between the political reliability of Bottomley or Hearst or Northcliffe, and that of Peel or C. P. Scott or Nansen.

The problems divides itself into two parts, the authority, in politics, of institutions and types of institutions, and the authority of individuals and types of individuals. A hundred years hence we may have so developed our forms of intellectual co-operation that the ordinary citizen, when seeking guidance on such questions as the making of war or peace, or the regulation of marriage, or the political relation between Europe and the tropics, may find it much safer than it now is to trust to the authority of the holders of certain offices or the representatives of certain corporations or Churches. But, for the moment, political society is at a more primitive stage, and, in the allocation of political authority, we must still be largey guided by the individual record of individual statesmen. And in politics, as in the natural sciences, the development of authority either for individuals or for corporations depends on the preliminary condition of accurate evidence. Ninety years ago the British public could not rightly decide whether to trust, in the complex problem of factory legislation, to Dr. Ure or Lord Chaftesbury, or to factory owners or factory inspectors, and could only begin to do so when a series of Royal Commissions had acquired the habit of ascertaining and publishing the truth, whether pleasant or unpleasant, as to what happened in the factories.

In allotting political authority to individuals or organizations on the problems of peace and war the inhabitants of Great Britain and France have not yet reached this elementary stage of access to reliable evidence. Our late German and other enemies are better off in that respect. Every German thinker who signed, in 1914, the declaration of the intellectuals is known. In a future crisis every German citizen will be helped by the fact in deciding whom he shall trust; and every German thinker, before he signs another declaration, will be more inclined to make a painful and difficult effort of thought. The statements of the leaders of the Lutheran Church are also on record, and the German citizen is thereby helped to decide whether he shall trust that Church for political guidance or look elsewhere; while the Church leaders themselves are now less likely than they were in 1914 to be swept off their feet by a militarist newspaper agitation. The publication of the Kaiser's annotations on State papers may prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy.

INFLUENCE OF PROPAGANDA.

French or British citizens are not so fortunately situated. Somewhere in London or Paris there is a list of the three hundred Members of Parliament whom Lord Northcliffe, when already suffering from nervous disease, induced to sign the telegram to Mr. Lloyd George in 1919. It will be a disaster if those names are never published, if British citizens remain without that vitally important evidence, and if British politicians are shielded from the fear of being brought to account, which is perhaps the only sufficient motive leading men to submit to the agony of discovering and expressing unpopular truths.

The present Archbishop of Canterbury has probably forgotten by this time his telegram in November, 1918, to the Archbishop of Upsala. His successor will never hear of it; and he and his clergy and their congregations will learn nothing from that event and its results. It is again, nearly as vital to the existence of confidence in future Government statements that we and the rest of the world should know the exact facts as to who was responsible for sending the Kadyer story to China, as it is vital to scientific authority that the exact truth should be known as to the displacement of mercury by relativity during the last eclipse. But though one official on behalf of one British department has denied responsibility we may never know who was responsible, until it is too late to profit by our knowledge. It is only this year that the ordinary British citizen, when seeking for guidance on Indian policy, has been allowed to know that, ever since 1857, written evidence has been in existence, and has been known by the inner circle of the Indian Government, proving that, in spite of the denials which have been and will be published in our history text-books, the cartridges issued to the sepoys were smeared with the fat of cows and pigs.

As I close Mr. Norman Angell's book, I feel, once more, that for us in this generation, in so far as we are permitted to know the truth, the most wholesome source of political authority will be the present credit of those few political thinkers who have shown themselves able to follow reason through the mists and gales of organized passion. And in the next world-crisis Mr. Angell may find that his thirty years of patient modesty and courage, and the constant support of his judgment by the event, have brought it about that his words will be listened to because they are his.

Wardha.—Mahatma Gandhi arrived here on the 3rd instant and is staying at the Satyagraha-ashram, Mahatmaji's future programme is not yet settled. Mr. Satishbabu of Khadi pretisthan has arrived. Others are expected. On the 11th instant a meeting of the Charkha Sangha is to be held here.

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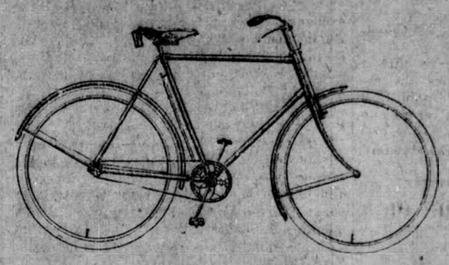

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